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## The Pittsburgh Gazette.

### GENERAL NEWS.

U. S. BONDS closed yesterday at Frankfort at 95f.

OHIO boasts 25 Sorosises.

GEN. PRIM bucks the tiger.

THE poor man's story—The Attic.

THE small pox is depopulating Arizona.

THE Queen of Portugal is consumptive.

THE Woman Question—What did she have on?

VICTOR EMMANUEL is cradled with bronchitis.

PHILADELPHIA is again to be Judge Grier's home.

TEN years is the Maryland tariff for prize fighters.

NEW ORLEANS has had the Metairie races and is happy.

THE drummers of the country aggregate nearly 50,000.

MOSCHELES left a diary sufficiently full for an autobiography.

"HORMACKEN'S]Whacks—the Crispins' strike.—*Com. Bulletin.*

VERMONT now ships samples of her marble in tubs of butter.

"CHICKEN recreation" is a New Orleans euphemism for cock-fights.

Two bits a pound is the price of strawberries in California just now.

JOHN SMITH has 236 residences in Philadelphia, and lives there himself.

SELLA MARTIN is to help the Paris Labor Congress deliberate next fall.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS has delighted St. Louis by playing Ophelia in German.

PAULINE MARKHAM has five hundred rings to remember nobby New Yorkers by.

TROY has grasshoppers, but they are not plenty yet, having been reised under glass.

THE prospects for fruit and vegetable crops on the Pacific slope are very flattering.

A SURVIVOR of the Wyoming massacre in 1788 has just died in New York State, aged 97.

A WISCONSIN Benedict's new wife turns out to be a boy, and he wants a divorce.

"THE United Roses of Old John Brown" is a recent negro society in Tennessee.

THE longest bridge in the world is to be commenced in a few days across the Delaware.

FORTY cents on the dollar is all that the burglars of that Elmira bank ask for their bonds.

A VERMONT town has the Wright kind of a Board of Selectmen—three brothers of that name.

NEW YORK capitalists contemplate the erection of a theater, in that city, for Parepa Rosa.

A MONTREAL paper suggests $10,000 as an appropriation reward for Riel's head, "dead or alive."

CONSIGNING England to the realms of perdition has cost an Irish soldier branding and imprisonment.

GEN. SICKLES was honored with an invitation to act as second in the Montpensier-Bourbon duel.

THE husband of the noted Mrs. Bloomer was defeated by J. M. Palmer, for Mayor of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

DECOLLETE babies have gone out of style in New York, and nothing but high-necked infants will now pass.

ELMIRA, N. Y., has had a woman broker for months who does a good business, and is satisfied with it.

SAN FRANCISCO thinks now would be a good time to build a City Hall, as so many men are out of employment.

EX-CONGRESSMAN Jacob M. Kunkle, of Maryland, died in Frederick city, of consumption, on Thursday last.

THE watering place hotels are reducing their tariffs for the coming season, and issuing circulars to that effect.

AN ENRAGED SAN Francisco pounded and kicked a young man to death for asking employment of him.

LOUISIANA owes $14,000,000. The annual interest on the bonds "nominally outstanding" is stated to be $944,000.

CONGRESSMAN LAFLIN'S father, Mr. Walter Laflin, died in Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday, aged seventy-seven years.

THE barracks occupied by the cadets in General E. Kirby Smith's military school in Kentucky were burned last week.

THE Houston *Telegraph* complains of the "Lot's wife politicians" in Texas. They are too much inclined to look back.

TWO Kentucky sportsmen lately shot 800 ducks in nine days in Ballard county, and sold them at Cairo, Illinois, for $180.

THE story of the discovery of a number of "proverbs," set to the music of Haydn, is now pronounced to be a pure invention.

THE Treasury Department Monday issued ten million dollars of the new fifty cent currency, bearing the likeness of Mr. Stanton.

THE Chicago *Post* calls for a vigilance committee to see that the laws are executed in that city, and asserts that it is a public necessity.

AN English contractor, having an unpaid bill against a workhouse, has lately attached the property and put a Sheriff's officer in possession.

A GENTLEMAN of Bergamo solved the question whether a man could live without blood, by falling into a leech pit. He found that he couldn't.

THE Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk Eye*, seeing farther than most other eyes, predicts that the women of Iowa will vote for the next President.

MR. SPURGEON says: "I have 4,200 members on my church books, and if one of them got tipsy I should know it before the next week was out."

SOME 75,000 gallons of water were pumped out of a Columbus cistern last week, and wasted, just because a negro had been drowned in it.

TELEGRAPH operators in the interior of Florida are paid ten dollars a week and "find" themselves. But they get rich trading in cattle and hides.

MADAME OLLIVIER, it is said, has hinted to her friends that she wears high dresses of an evening, and expects the ladies who visit her do the same.

THE Prince of the Asturias is described by MISS ANNIE BREWSTER, as "a delicate but manly boy of fourteen, very fond of study, and with excellent manners."

MAYNE REID is announced as having a lecture on Byron. At this rate we shall soon have Byron's memory embalmed in Stowe-Reid greatness.—*Punchinello.*

AN English paper says that Mr. Sothern, the actor, "had the honor of being referred to in the House of Commons by Mr. Caldwell in his army estimate speech."

A CHINESE cigar maker of San Francisco has gone to the insane asylum through trying to keep the run of internal revenue decisions regarding cigar stamps.

A FEW days ago a little girl in Ithsca, N. Y., just before she died, exclaimed: "Papa, take hold of my hand and help me across." Her father died two months ago.

THE latest novelty in the fortune telling line is now practiced by a woman in Paris, who professes to tell your fortune by a careful examination of the bottom of the feet.

CHASSEPOT, the inventor of the repeating rifle, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and is attacked by the ultra-Liberal journals in consequence.

A MR. HOGHILL, of Peabody, Mass., announces that he considers himself to be the champion "egg eater," and challenges any man to compete with him for forty dollars or upward.

LADY MOLESWORTH is said to be "the first dinner-giver in London," and it is said that at one of her entertainments four dukes were present, and the dinner was so good and the dukes were so dull during two courses none of them uttered a word.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—McKean, Erie county, W. Henry Stanclift, vice John G. Dunn, resigned. Established, Greenfield, Erie county, Jas. G. Mertz, postmaster.

THE salary of M. Ollivier, the Prime Minister of France, is 100,000 francs. He draws it in monthly installments. His own income, besides, amounts to some 30,000 francs more.

AN Indiana paper reports that a lady in that State married her sixth husband on the 4th inst. Divorces have not aided her, as his five predecessors sleep all in a row in the cemetery.

SOME of the Toledo friends of Congressman-elect Peck, of the Tenth Ohio District, paid him a congratulatory visit on Friday evening, and the measure of Dr. Peck's ambition is now doubtless full.

THE rather singular statement is made that "after singing her days over," Mme. Parepa Rosa intends to devote herself to translating into Italian the novels of Charlotte Bronte, and other English writers.

A NEW ORLEANS man, one B. R. Warner, sues for a divorce from his wife on the ground that she is addicted to the use of morphine, which renders her useless to him as wife, helpmate or companion.

DURING the year 1869 the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company carried five hundred dred and seventy thousand five hundred and ninety four passengers, and not a single passenger was injured.

ONE of the banners borne by the colored men at their celebration in Louisville read: "We will live on hash before we will vote the Democratic ticket." "God made us men," was inscribed on a wagon filled with women.

THE Ways and Means Committee are in doubt as to whether they can carry the Senate resolution providing for the collection of the income tax of the present year. The opposition to any extension of the law is very strong.

QUEEN VICTORIA for the first time flags in her devotion to the memory of her dear husband. She has declined to inaugurate the Albert memorial at Belfast. This declination must either arise from failing health or fear of the Fenians.

A YOUTH asked Count Monfrond, the memoir writer, to teach him the art of of succeeding in society. "Oh, it is simple enough," said the Count. "Talk to the middle aged and young ladies, and listen when the old ones talk to you."

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson is a candidate for Supreme Court Judge from the East Division of Tennessee. The election is to be held on the first Thursday, (the 4th day) of August, and two Judges from each of the three divisions of the State are to be elected.

THE free trade men admit that the tariff bill will get through the House, but think it will fall in the Senate. Tariff men say they will make a strong effort to get it through both Houses, even if Congress should be compelled to remain in session until the middle of July.

DISPATCHES, official and unofficial, from St. Domingo, of late date, do not represent affairs there favorable to annexation to the United States. It appears to be about as much as our naval fleet can do to preserve order, and it is not improbable the Baez government may be overthrown.

THE Auburn *News*, having published a twelve line paragraph complaining that the county jail was filthy and in a most wretched condition, the Sheriff, Sidney Mead, brought an action for libel against it. The jury, after a two days' trial, brought in a verdict that there was no cause for action.

WE learn from private letters from Vienna that thirty Americans are pursuing the study of medicine at that capital, and enjoying its unrivaled hospital facilities. Among them is Simmons, who pulled stroke in the Harvard crew against the Oxford. They are only two English medical students in the city.

WHAT is described as a magnificent geological map of Canada, with the adjacent portions of the British possessions and of the United States, drawn from surveys made by the Geological Survey of Canada, under the direction of Sir Wm. Logan, during the last twelve years, has just been published.

THE House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report a bill to carry out and enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Its provisions are very stringent, and it imposes heavy fines and penalties on all persons who attempt to deprive or prevent those voting who are entitled to the elective franchise under that amendment.

NEW ORLEANS papers narrate the woes of a mature young couple, aged eleven and thirteen, who eloped from that city last week, and after passing two blissful days together in the cabin of a negro friend, were ruthlessly torn apart, and their brief romance terminated with sound parental whippings and many tears.

THE Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says that there will be a convention of the farmers of the northwest, at Bloomington, Ill., on the 29th inst., to organize for the protection of the interests of the producing classes against the exorbitant exactions of transportation companies. The convention is called by Henry C. Wheeler, Esq., a prominent and intelligent farmer of Du Page county, Ill.

ONE of the London papers evidently thought that Mr. Dickens' little speech on the occasion of his "final farewell reading" in that city was a trifle theatrical, and says: "'From these garish lights I vanish now forevermore,' was the well scanned line with which Mr. Dickens closed his series of readings on Tuesday night. So old an entertainer would have been missed none the less if he had said nothing about garish lights, and vanishing forevermore."

A TEXAS paper says that when Gen. Reynolds received the dispatch announcing the reconstruction of the State, he read it and handed it a citizen with the remark: "Here, take your State and run it;" and presently added: "I feel as if a great weight had been lifted from me; thank God I am through with the heaviest contract I ever undertook. I have done the best I could. I have a clear conscience. I wish the people of Texas the greatest prosperity."

IT is reported in Paris that the Prince Imperial of France, who has lately passed his fourteenth year, is soon to be betrothed to a "German Princess of high lineage." As the Emperor of Austria has one daughter, the Archduchess Gisele Louise-Marie, who is now in her fourteenth year, it is supposed she may be the "party of the second part." She was born on the 12th of July, 1856, while the Prince Imperial was born on the 16th of March, 1856, so that the Austrian Princess is just four months younger than the French prince.

THE fifth session of the Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars will be held at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26th and 27th inst. The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the state, Hon. S. P. Chase, will be present and delivers from most of the Lodges in Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties. Delegates going by boat will leave Pittsburgh on the five o'clock mail packet Monday evening, arriving in Greensboro next morning at nine o'clock.

OF Jack Reynold's execution in New York, a reporter says: "For nearly two minutes the body hung motionless, but at 26 minutes past 9, the nerves having recovered from the shock they had received by the start of the body, resumed their functions. The breast of the culprit began to heave, as if in dreadful agony; the arms tried to loosen themselves from the thongs that held them, and a fearful rocking motion came over the body. Five minutes after the rope had been cut one of the medical gentlemen heard the air rush into the right lung. At six minutes after being hung, the pulsations in the left wrist ceased, but it lasted from 13½ to 14 minutes ere complete strangulation had set in, and the murderer had paid the forfeit of his crime."

# FIRST EDITION.

*MIDNIGHT.*

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Resolution on Indian Affairs Passed—The Florida Contested Seat—Georgia Bill Considered Without Action. HOUSE: Contested Election Cases Disposed Of—Progress with the Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1870.

SENATE.

The calendar being taken up, the resolution for a joint special Committee on Indian Affairs was debated.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to require that a majority of the members chosen from each House shall be necessary to constitute a majority of the committee.

Pending discussion bills were introduced for the better organization of the medicinal department of the navy, and for the relief of widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States war vessel Oneida.

The resolution on Indian affairs was amended as proposed by Mr. Casserly and adopted—yeas 29, nays 28.

Mr. TRUMBULL, Chairman Judiciary Committee, submitted a report upon the petition of O. B. Hart, claiming a seat in place of the present member, Mr. Gilbert. The resolution accompanying the report declares that Abijah Gilbert was duly elected and entitled to hold the seat.

Mr. THURMAN, minority member of the Committee, said the case was considered in Committee in his absence. He was not conversant with the facts upon which the report was based and could not say whether he approved the report or not.

At 1:20 the Georgia bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON asked that some time to-morrow be fixed for taking the vote.

Mr. DRAKE objected, remarking that the importance of the subject entitled it to the fullest and freest discussion.

Mr. WILSON said the country was rapidly coming to the opinion that Congress was too slow in the transaction of public business. If the opportunity was given him, he would move for an evening session.

Without effecting any understanding the discussion was proceeded with. Messrs. Norton, Williams and Ferry taking part in it.

Without action, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McCRARY, from Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Francis E. Shober is entitled to a seat as Representative from the Sixth District of North Carolina, without prejudice to the rights of Nathaniel Boyden to contest it.

The resolution was agreed to and Mr. Shober took the oath.

Mr. KELLEY, from Committee on Coinage, reported a bill in reference to international unitary coinage, for action at a later period of the session. He made some remarks in favor of the American decimal system of coinage and weights, on which the bill was founded.

Mr. BUTLER spoke briefly on the same subject, and the bill was then referred.

Mr. HEATON, from the Committee on coinage, reported a bill to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolutions in the Louisiana contested election case of Hunt against Sheldon. The resolution of the majority was adopted by a party vote, the only exception being Mr. Bingham, who voted with the minority.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election case of Taylor against Reading, the majority report giving the seat to Taylor, contestant, and the minority taking opposite grounds.

The previous question was moved by Mr. CESSNA and seconded, and an hour allowed for the debate.

Mr. RANDALL spoke in defence of the right of the sitting member, Mr. Reading, who also spoke in his own behalf.

Messrs. Hale, Stiles and Cessna followed on the opposite side, when the resolution of the majority was adopted—yeas 112, nays 46, a party vote.

Mr. Tay or was thereupon sworn in as a member instead of Mr. Reading.

Mr. CLARK, Ky., from Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to reorganize the system of governing Indian tribes, to promote their civilization and for other purposes. Recommitted.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. WOOD objected.

In Committee of the Whole on the tariff a paragraph was inserted on motion of Mr. BUTLER, by a vote of 63 to 33, as follows:

On webbing composed of silk and rubber, of silk and other materials, silk being the component material of chief value, and for manufactures of shoes, twenty five per cent *ad valorem*.

The next paragraph was that taxing sixty per cent. all manufactures of silk not otherwise provided for.

Mr. COX moved to reduce the duty to forty per cent. Rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to increase the duty to eighty five per cent. Rejected.

No other amendments were offered to the paragraph.

The next paragraph was the one taxing flax, including flax straw, and all flax not packed or dressed, twenty dollars per ton, and packed flax forty dollars per ton.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was amended so as to read: On flax not packed or dressed, twenty dollars per ton, etc., and a new paragraph was added making the duty on flax straw five dollars per ton.

The next paragraph was that taxing hemp unmanufactured forty dollars per ton.

Mr. BANKS moved to reduce it to twenty-five dollars, because the treaty with Russia required the same duty to be levied on Russian as Manilla hemp, and that was the rate on the latter.

Mr. HOOPER contended that Manilla and Russian hemp were totally distinct articles.

Mr. BECK opposed the amendment in the interests of the hemp raisers of the United States.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose.

Mr. SCHENCK first giving notice he would try to get into Committee early to-morrow and would move to have evening session.

The House then adjourned.

**Meeting of General Freight Agents.**

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, April 13.—The annual meeting of the General Railway Freight Agents' Association was held here today. About thirty were present, representing most of the principal lines in the country. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Smith, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad; Vice President, E. R. Woodworth, C. B & Q. R. R.; Secretary, H. W. Hibbard, Terre Haute and Indianapolis and St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute; Executive Committee, Thomas Hoops, Michigan Central, Lucian Hills, C. C. C. & I., L. Devenny, C. N. & L., M. H. Smith, Louisville and Nashville, J. C. Buxton, Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati.

The following rates on live stock per one hundred pounds were fixed:

To Buffalo, from Chicago, 40 cents; from Indianapolis, 37½ cents; from Cincinnati, 35 cents; from Louisville, 40 cents.

To Pittsburgh from Chicago 40 cents; from Indianapolis 32½ cents; from Cincinnati 30 cents; from Louisville 37½ cents.

The general classification of rates was referred and the committee instructed to complete their labors and then ask the President to call a joint meeting of the Association and trunk lines at New York. Resolved to hold next regular meeting at Chicago on the second Wednesday in October.

—The body of Geo. Colt, an engineer, who mysteriously disappeared December 1st, was found on Tuesday in a water closet attached to his late residence in New York.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

Adjournment of the French Legislature—The Plebiscitum—Lopez Killed and the War in Paraguay Ended—Punishment of Montpensier for Killing Henri de Bourbon—The Cuban Insurrection—Papal Infallibility Adopted by the Council at Rome.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 13.—A dispatch from Bayonne states that several more noted Carlist leaders had just passed over into Spain.

The authorities were again notified that the threatened strike was to begin to-day in various manufactories in this city.

It is reported the Emperor's proclamation relative to the plebiscitum will be published day after to-morrow.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Ollivier moved that the Chamber adjourn until the vote on the plebiscitum had been taken. He said the Government desired that the deputies should have an opportunity of going before the people and instructing them in the reasons for the measure on which they were to vote.

Jules Favre vehemently opposed an adjournment. It was inconsistent with the duty members owed to their constituents, who sent them here to remain at their posts in an emergency like the present. He felt they had everything to fear from the Government. The question was then taken and the motion to adjourn adopted—185 to 63.

M. Flury asked the Government what progress had been made in the investigation of the conspiracy against the Emperor and State. M. Ollivier replied the examination would soon be completed. In answer to a question, what steps had been taken in the case of Prince Murat, who was reported to have struck a magistrate in open Court, M. Ollivier said that justice would be done.

*La Liberte* states that Count Daru has positively resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, April 13.—Full particulars of the defeat of Lopez have reached here. The Brazilians captured the mother, sister, children of Lopez, and also his mistress, Mrs. Lynch.

Lopez refused to surrender and was shot. General Caballero was also killed.

LONDON, April 13.—The following highly important intelligence has been received from Rio Janeiro, via Lisbon: President Lopez, of Paraguay, is dead. He was surrounded, and refusing to surrender was killed by a Brazilian lancer. The mother, sister and children of Lopez, together with Mrs. Lynch, have been captured. The commander of the Brazilian troops who put this finishing stroke to the war has received from the Emperor the title of Vicount Pelatos.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 13.—A telegram from Captain General Da Rodas, dated Puerto Principe, April 10th, was received here to day. The column of marines had killed fifty-two insurgents, including Manuel Agnars and Francisco Lecas, leaders of the rebels. Volunteers are rendering continued; every day numbers of the enemy came into the Spanish camp and claimed the protection war granted by the amnesty proclamation. The rebels are everywhere in confusion. Valmaseda is at Los Tunis, extending his lines toward Puerto Principe.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 13.—The trial of Duke Montpensier for the murder of Prince Henry of Bourbon, was concluded last evening. The Duke's prompt confession of the deed and his expression of regret therefor, were accepted as extenuating circumstances. The sentence was sentenced to one month's exile from Madrid, and to pay a fine of six thousand dollars indemnity to the family of Prince Henry.

HUNGARY.

LONDON, April 13.—A telegram from Pesth asserts that the Hungarian pro lates of the Ecumenical Council have voted for the dogma of Papal infallibility will be excluded from the upper chamber of the Diet.

Lord Denterden died to day in his 74th year.

MARINE NEWS.

BREST, April 13.—The steamer Lafayette, from New York, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, April 13.—The steamer Prussian, from Portland, has arrived.

ITALY.

ROME, April 13.—The Ecumenical Council has voted almost unanimously in favor of the entire text of the schema of the dogma of Papal infallibility.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* congratulates Ashbury on the acceptance of his challenge by a fleet of American schooners, instead of one alone.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 13.—D. Berliot, the celebrated Belgian revolutionist, is dead.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 13—*Evening.*—Consols for money 93⅝; account 93⅝. American securities quiet: 6's, 88⅜; 65's, 87⅞; 67's, 86¾; 10 40's, 86. Erie, 20⅜. Illinois Central, 112⅝; Atlantic and Great Western, 28. Stocks quiet.

LONDON, April 13.—Tallow dull at 44s 9d@45s. Sugar heavy; spot 34s 6d@36s; afloat 28s 6d. Linseed oil heavy. Refined Petroleum 1s 8d. Rosin quiet.

PARIS, April 13.—Bourse closed quiet; Rentes 73f.62c

ANTWERP, April 13.—Petroleum closed declining at 51f.

HAVRE, April 13.—Cotton opened heavy at 136f on spot, 133½f afloat.

BREMEN, April 13.—Petroleum opened flat at 6 thalers 18 groats.

HAMBURG, April 14—Petroleum opened heavy.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Cotton dull: middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11⅝@11¾d. Wheat: sales of 10,000 bbls California white at 9s 3d@9s 4d; red winter 9s 2d@9s 3d; winter 8s 6d@8s 7d. Flour: western 19s 9d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 28s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 6s. Peas 36s 9d. Pork 95s and market buoyant. Beef 106s. Lard 68s 9d. Cheese 72s. Bacon: 57s for Cumberland cut. There will be a holiday in cotton and the general Liverpool markets from to-morrow until next Tuesday. Fine Rosin 12@13s. Spirits Petroleum is 1d; refined is 9½d. Tallow 44s@44s 3d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

FRANKFORT, April 13.—Five-Twenty bonds closed firm at 95.

HAVRE, April 13.—Cotton closed flat.

BREMEN, April 13.—Petroleum closed heavy at 6t. 24g.

HAMBURG, April 13.—Petroleum closed flat.

## THE INDIANS.

Another Attack on Citizens of Wyoming—Savages Killed at [South Pass.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHEYENNE, April 13.—This afternoon four of our citizens, who went out five miles west of the city to locate hay claims, were attacked by fifteen mounted Indians and driven to Fort Russell.

A telegram from South Pass says the citizens there killed eleven Indians yesterday.

A dispatch from Sidney says small parties of Indians were seen on the surrounding bluffs to-day.

### Upper Rivers.

(By P. & A. Telegraph.)

MORGANTOWN, April 13.—River stationary with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 73 at 4 P. M. W.

GREENSBORO, April 13.—River stationary with about six feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 79 at 5 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, April 13.—River falling with six feet water in channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 68 at 4 P. M. C.

OIL CITY, April 13.—River at a stand with 6 feet 9 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 55 at 7 P. M. F.

## CINCINNATI.

Chief Justice Chase and the Fifteenth Amendment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, April 13.—The following letter was addressed by Chief Justice Chase to the committee of colored citizens, in response to an invitation to attend the Fifteenth Amendment celebration:

*Washington*, March 30th, 1870.—Accept thanks for the invitation tendered me on behalf of the colored citizens of Cincinnati, to attend the celebration. My duties here will not permit me to be present except by good will and wishes. Almost a quarter of a century has passed since some of you probably heard me declare (May 1845) that all legal distinctions between individuals of the same community on any such circumstances as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty; that true Democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin or the place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance of condition, and that the exclusion of the colored people, as a body, from the elective franchise is incompatible with true Democratic principles. I congratulate you that these principles have been at length made part of the supreme law of the land. Many no doubt would have been glad, as I would have been, if the great work consummated by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment could have been accomplished by the States through an amendment of the State constitutions and through appropriate State legislation; but the delays and uncertainties prejudicial to every interest inseparable from that mode of proceeding seemed to necessitate the course actually adopted, nor does the amendment impair the real rights of any State. It leaves the whole regulation of suffrage to the whole people of each State, subject only to the fundamental law that the right of no citizens to vote shall be denied or abridged on account of color, race or previous condition of servitude. It is to be hoped that each State will so conform its constitution and laws to this fundamental law that no occasion may be given to legislation by Congress. But the best indication of the wisdom as well as justice of the amendment must be found in the fact that large class of citizens whom you represent. On the occasion to which I have referred, I ventured to say that the best way to insure the peaceful dwelling together of the different races is the cordial reciprocation of benefits, not the mutual infliction of injuries, and I cannot give you better counsel than I offered them. So forget not, having perfect faith in your own manhood and in God's providence, adding to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge patience, to patience temperance, to temperance, self-government, and to brotherly kindness charity. Why not signalize your rejoicing in the rights secured under the Fifteenth Amendment by urging upon Congress the prompt removal of the political disabilities imposed upon our fellow citizens by the Fourteenth Amendment, so that through universal suffrage and universal amnesty peace, good will, and prosperity may be established throughout our country. Every good man must rejoice in the progress which the colored citizens of the United States have made in education, in religious culture and in the general improvement of their condition. Every good man must earnestly desire their continued and accelerated progress in the same direction. All public and all private interests will be promoted by it, and it will insure at no distant day a cordial recognition of their rights, even from those of their fellow citizens who have most earnestly opposed them. No man can now be found who would restore slavery. A few years hence, if the colored men are wise, it will be impossible to find a man who will avow himself in favor of denying or abridging their right to vote.

S. P. CHASE.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Six cent railway fares are being clamored for in Cincinnati.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* proclaims a victory over the striking compositors by issuing a triple sheet yesterday morning.

—The Paraguayan war is ended. Lopez "is killed." Thus the Argentine Consul at London has telegraphed to Washington.

—Workmen in the stone quarries at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, have struck a coal vein, and there is much excitement in consequence.

—The crude oil tanks of W. H. Doan, at Cleveland, were set on fire by a spark from a locomotive yesterday morning, and the oil consumed. Loss $40,800; insurance $20,000.

—Arrangements for the Sangerfest at Cincinnati are approaching completion. A daily is to be published during and in connection with the fest, the first number to be issued next week.

—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 40 per cent., the gross receipts for the year were $1,175,000, and the operating expenses within $678,000, or under fifty per cent.

—A bill admitting New Mexico as a State will shortly be reported in Congress. Among the fundamental conditions will be one with regard to educational facilities, to be provided by enactment by the Legislature of the new State.

—The President has no intention at present of issuing a general amnesty proclamation. He considered the idea some time ago, but it is so plied with stories of outrages at the South, said to be committed by ex-Confederates, that he has concluded it is too soon for general amnesty.

—The Attorney General of California has rendered an opinion that until the laws of the State are changed, or Congress adopts some legislation in the matter, it is the duty of county clerks to refuse to register negroes. He urges them to obey the State laws pending the action of Congress.

—Fernando Wood intends to make the investigation into the conduct of General Howard a personal matter, and has engaged counsel. The investigation has commenced before the Committee on Education and Labor, of which Ashley, of Tennessee, is chairman. General Howard's counsel is not yet announced.

—By advice of the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts, Deputy Sheriff Bradley and Jailor Foltz decline to respect the decision of Judge McAllister of the Criminal Court, declaring Coroner Cleaves Sheriff ex-officio of Cook county, Illinois, and refuse to give up the Sheriff's office and jail to the Coroner.

—The charter election at Trenton, N. J., on Monday, resulted in the choice of Grapton, Democrat, for Mayor, by three hundred majority. The Board of Freeholders and Common Council are about equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans. One hundred and eighty five votes were polled by colored citizens.

—Iowa has fixed the salaries of State officers and Judiciary thus: Governor, $3,000; Judges of Supreme Court, $3,000; Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Register of Land office, $2,200 each; deputies of these officers $1,000 each; Judges of District Court $2,200; Judges of Circuit Court, $1,800.

—The Senate Naval Committee has received from Secretary Robeson a communication strongly recommending that a bill be reported, giving twelve months pay to the families or heirs of the officers and crew of the Oneida who were drowned in the collision of that vessel with the Bombay. The Committee favor such an appropriation and will prepare a bill.

—Fenians are said to have left New York in large numbers lately. Some say they have gone to attend the Chicago Congress, but others own that they are concentrating on the Canadian frontier with a view to another raid. The arms and ammunition stored in the various Fenian armories are said to have been removed, but nobody seems to know where they have been taken to.

—At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, a rousing meeting was held Tuesday night to discuss a protective tariff and its effects on Western manufacturers. Resolutions were adopted in opposition to the recommendations of Commissioner Wells, and in favor of the building up of home manufactures and the formation of State industrial associations. Addresses were made by H. B. Jackson, F. B. Norton and Judge Washburne. A committee consisting of John Hicks, W. B. Sickney and A. B. Knapp was appointed to draw up the form of an organization for a Tariff League.

# SECOND EDITION.

*FOUR O'CLOCK. A. M.*

## THE CAPITAL.

Nominations—Suffrage Celebration—New Postage Stamps—Cable to Asia—Postal Telegraph—Legal Tender Cases, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—John H. Smith, Paoli, Kansas; Jas. W. Rice, Garnett, Kansas; Jas. R. Brown, Alathe, Kansas.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

The new postage stamps are now ready for use. One cent stamps are profile bust of Franklin, color blue; two cents, Jackson profile bust, color brown; three cents, Washington profile bust, color green; six cents, Lincoln profile bust, color cochineal; ten cents, Jefferson profile bust, color chocolate; twelve cents, Clay profile bust, color neutral, tint purple; fifteen cents, Webster profile bust, color orange; twelve cents, Scott profile bust, color pure purple; thirty three cents, Hamilton profile bust, color black; ninety cents, Commodore O. H. Perry profile bust, color carmine.

CABLE TO ASIA.

A memorial of Cyrus W. Field will be presented to Congress to-morrow expressing a desire to undertake the laying of a telegraph cable between America and Asia. Eight thousand five hundred miles of cable will be required for the purpose. The bill which accompanies the memorial proposes the incorporation of a company with a capital of ten millions, all to be paid up within a year from organization. Upon the completion of the cable within five years thereafter, the company to receive —— acres of public lands in full property, with right to select such lands.

SUFFRAGE CELEBRATION.

The colored people of the District of Columbia to day celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the eighth anniversary of emancipation in the District. The procession was very long, comprising colored military companies, civic societies, and cars tastefully canopied, containing colored girls displaying miniature flags.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Select Committee on Postal Telegraph to-day instructed the Chairman, Mr. Washburne, to report his bill, heretofore introduced, connecting the Telegraph with the Postal service.

THE LEGAL TENDER CASES.

The Supreme Court has decided that the number of counsel to be heard next Monday in the legal tender cases shall be four, or two for each case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chief Engineer of the Army, in a letter to Gen Logan, says the chief material now being used in the construction of fortifications is earth. The amount thus far appropriated for the purpose with that asked for in the estimates of the present fiscal year, is $34,000,000.

The bill introduced by Senator Cragin allowing the widows and children of parents of officers and men lost on the Oneida twelve months' extra pay.

The Senate has confirmed Alanzon R. Long as United States Attorney of Louisiana.

The Postoffice Department is inquiring into the practicability of diverting New York and Washington mails from the Louisville and Knoxville routes to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, or this route through the seaboard States to Meridan and Jackson.

## CANADA.

The Expected Fenian Raid—Doubts About It—Great Preparations—The Expedition to Red River—Nova Scotia's Protest Against Confederation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTREAL, April 13.—Although there seems to be no doubt an extensive movement has been going on among the Fenians on the eastern frontier, information from that quarter leads to the belief it will proceed no further now, in consequence of the precautions taken. Telegrams from St. Armands say the people there utterly disbelieve any raid was contemplated. It is stated here it is the intention of the Government to organize a force from the present militia organization for the Northwest and that orders will be issued this week.

MONTREAL, April 13.—Considerable activity exists among the regulars in garrison, and the 4th brigade of Royal Artillery stationed at Hochelaga are busy moving their stores and ammunition to a more convenient place. Two companies have been ordered to Pigeon Hill and two to Cord's Corners. Parties on the Canada side of the line very generally outside of the case. Yesterday Mr. Gerry, when reading Mrs. Calhoun's letter, made what was intended to represent the word "you" read "J. R. Y." The expression on the witness' face occasioned three persons are much to me in the flesh, J. R. Y., and you can guess the other two."

Mr. Graham said they were confident the letters were intended for initials, a dash being after each letter, which would not be the case if they were susceptible of the reading suggested by Judge Davis. Counsel for the prisoner had some doubt about having the letter read in Court in the presence of ladies, but their determination to do justice to their client caused them to forego any consideration of delicacy in relation to the matter.

Mr. Gerry said before taking a copy of the letter he had examined the letters with three microscopes, and had no doubt they were as he read them.

The Recorder said the matter was one to be subjected to the test of common sense, and out of microscopes. For his own part, he agreed with Judge Davis, but would leave the matter for the jury to decide.

The Court then adjourned.

The letters from Mrs. Calhoun to day are very long, and devoted to Mrs. McFarland's intention of going on the stage. The following are extracts:

Under date of August 20, 1866, Mrs. C. says: I hope your desire and purpose for the stage has not faded nor been trampled at by the hard hoofs of necessity. Have you had any encouragement? I am very useless in that way, having no direct theatrical influence, but I'll try and obtain some. I know you would succeed, and I fully believe it to be your best and noblest work. Nothing so much as the stage needs good lives and good heads. I know I would help you in the direction of your wardrobe, but I feel there is not much else I can do. However, my dear child, the helpers will come. Of course, I know the life is hard, by no means an easy one. I know that I counsel you to discouragement and toil and contact with coarse people and sights; but if I had

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

**OFFICIAL PAPER**
**Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.**

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.


Bonds at Frankfort, 91@91¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 51f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

The legal-tender argument in the Supreme Court is postponed to next Monday. It is not certain whether the points then to come before the Court will reopen the questions decided in Hepburn vs. Griswold.

It is decisively ascertained that Congress will not interfere in Tennessee matters, at the present session. Enquiry has convinced members, who were inclined to take the case in hand vigorously a month ago, that it is in fact better let alone, for the people of Tennessee to work out the solution of their own troubles in their own way.

The work of railway extension along down the right bank of the Ohio river is bound to result in success after a time. From Bellaire to Marietta large sums are already spent, and it is said that the whole eighty miles could be put in running order within a year and a half coming. Another company has been organized for the extension from Marietta to Ironton. Thence to Cincinnati, an immediate organization is contemplated.

We have a fresh proclamation of the consistent devotion of Chief Justice Chase to the cause of equal political rights for all men. He presents his own case with an earnestness and point which look more like anxiety for the future than solicitude for a just appreciation of the past. But, query? since, as Chief Justice, this citizen is quick to eat his own words, and refute his own record as a Secretary of the Treasury, what assurance have we that as President Chase he would be faithful to the record of an Ohio politician, a Senator, or even of a Chief Justice? How much might be yielded, then as now, of his recorded opinions, to political exigencies and possibly Democratic temptations?

Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* for the current month does not concur in the gloomy view of the financial horizon, by which some of our journals and public men are disturbed. Deploring the crude financial theories which have been so multiplied of late, and many of which have been embodied in Congressional bills, to be once heard of and soon forgotten, the *Magazine* remarks:

"On the whole we may safely conclude that for the present the mischief which could possibly result from the financial bills now before Congress has been "discounted" beforehand, and that as these measures have done all the harm they are capable of, a revival of business may be expected, and a restoration of public confidence, whatever the future fate of those bills may be."

The Pittsburgh organ of the railroad ring, and *ex officio* champion of sinking-fund "steals," desires the voters to remember that not less than $50,000 have been saved to the State by the non publication of a *Record*. Let the voters remember that a good deal more than that sum has been lost for the want of a record; that, if the railroad organ had had good luck with its swindling projects, more than two hundred times that sum would have been robbed from the treasury. It defended a robbery of six millions for the ship canal speculations of its clique; it advocated a nine and a half million "steal" for its railway ring; it would have supported the three million robbery for rebel raid claims, if it had seen any prospect for the bill going through. Let the voters remember that, without a record, the thieves could work more safely in the dark, and that was what they and their Pittsburgh organ wanted. That so much of their plundering game has been otherwise exposed, the people may well be thankful.

House cleaning time is upon us, and a good many people are thinking about *white wash*. Senator Kerr, of the Butler district, is one of them. The white-wash question perplexes him sadly. He wants something that will stick tight, cover all the bad spots, hide the dirt, and avert the suspicion of curious eyes from all unpleasant appearances. He would so envelope all old matters that they shall look lovely, whether really clean or not. He is in some doubt too, it is supposed, whether to get his white-washing done now, or wait until he can get a better recipe at Harrisburg next winter. Let us offer a suggestion! The Harrisburg white-wash don't stick well, and it is shockingly transparent; the dirt will show through. Nor is it at all certain that he can get the job done at that time. White-wash may be dear and hard to come by, and the men to put it on may prove very scarce. Some things never can be whitewashed, by any hand so skilful as not to betray the useless daub. Let the Senator take a good look at the job, if he has one to be attended to! Let him consider whether it is worth while to undertake it at all! He should not flatter himself that even the best white-wash would be always effective. Perhaps the Republicans of his district had better be called in for consultation. Let them see whatever needs white-washing on his account, and judge for themselves whether the work would *pay—to them*, if not to him! The financial view of the matter may be as interesting to the honest people of Butler, Armstrong and Lawrence, as to their present Senator. We have a good many readers for our journal in that district, and shall "feel a call" to discuss this matter very frequently with them. We are interested in the matter, because they are—and they will look to us for information on this job of white-washing. Shall we post them up?

### REMARKABLE SUN-SPOTS.

The fact that the spots on the sun have a period of growth both in number and size, and a similar time of decay, is well known, but it may interest some of our readers, who are ignorant of the fact that this year, 1870, is the year of maximum display, to call their attention to the fact.

It will be ten or twelve years, in all probability, before another opportunity so favorable presents itself of examining these interesting objects; particularly interesting in the light of the discussion now carried on so eagerly as to their nature.

What is very unusual indeed, is the presence of a spot or group of spots, large enough to be distinctly seen by the *naked eye*, when the light is subdued by a cloud, or smoked glass. It is now (April 13th) approaching the western edge of the sun, and before the close of the week will be invisible. Its magnitude is enormous, and may be roughly estimated at twenty times the surface of the whole earth. Through a telescope of moderate power, it is a most curious object, and the rapid changes going on in its area of several thousands of millions of miles, are visible from day to day. The spectroscope, by a peculiar manipulation, has been made to bear evidence to the velocity of the whirlwinds which agitate such surfaces, and which are found to revolve at a rate compared with which the East India typhoons are sluggish breezes. Forty miles a *second* is below their average rate, and the strangely contorted forms in the spot in question visible in a large telescope show the violence of the action.

Sir William Herschel inclined to the opinion that the presence of great sun-spot areas indicated unusual emissions of heat from the sun, and correspondingly good seasons for us here. This seems to be an unconfirmed conjecture, but the suggestion is an interesting one for our amateur meteorologists, to whom, and to all caring for such subjects, we suggest the examination of these remarkable phenomena, with such means as are at their command.

### HUMBUG PLAYED OUT.

The Pittsburgh organ of the "railroad ring," which has attempted and perpetrated more rascally jobs of plunder during the recent session than were ever before heard of in this Commonwealth, has the impudence again to begin on its old episode of "Honesty and Reform." It won't do! Its clamor of last year, and its subsequent complicity in every scoundrelly steal of the session, its loud pretensions to virtue and its hands now smirched with corruptions of all kinds, its demands for economy then, and its consistency in upholding every thief either in the Legislature or the lobby, during the winter, are all understood by the public. Let the played out pretender stick hereafter to the more congenial business of defending every form of public dishonesty, official treachery and personal corruption! Nobody will be fooled again by its renewal of the old farce! More than one of the Representatives whom it seduced into the betrayal of their Republican obligations, by its smooth and voluble protestations of devotion to the public interests, has long since and bitterly realized the fraud. From the hour that its purpose was accomplished, in the election of another tool of the railroad swindling ring over an honest and capable nominee of the Republican party, for a responsible State office, its mask was thrown off, and from that hour to this, it has advocated every rascally job, and supported every notorious public thief, and every "pincher and rooster," every dishonesty that has showed its head. It has ruined more than one confiding politician, and completed the job by ruining itself. Hereafter it may twaddle about public dishonesty until doomsday; everybody knows that it is itself dishonest to the back bone. It had never an honest and upright purpose; it never printed an honest and truthful word touching legislative affairs; it never failed to sustain any dishonest invasion of public or private rights; it never willingly spoke well of a truly honest public man; it never spoke ill of some of the most notorious jobbers and plunderers in this Commonwealth; it cannot draw an honest breath in the political atmosphere; it cannot even tell the truth, upon matters of importance, when it has a chance to utter a transparent falsehood or to make a stupid blunder; it has not to-day an honest believer in the truth of its professions or the rectitude of its intentions. It stands notoriously black with professions belied, and jobberies exposed. For such a print to open its mouth again, as the advocate of political decency and public honesty, is impudence sublime! To the confiding Republican Representatives and to their constituents, some of whom once credited the sincerity of such hollow clamor, the insult of its repetition is simply a coarse stupidity. Its victims, to their sorrow, have learned to know the fraud.

### THE OMNIBUS VETO—PUBLIC OPINION IN ITS SUPPORT.

Almost the entire press of Pennsylvania, irrespective of party, cordially sustains the Governor's fidelity in interposing his veto, to defeat this impudent robbery of the sinking fund. The exceptions to this expression may be found in the Philadelphia *Age* and Harrisburg *Patriot* (Dem.) and the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, which, since its Democratic editor left for Ohio, has had no political status, and is now only known as a played out "Reform and Honesty" journal, and the Pittsburgh organ of the "Railroad Ring."

For the rest, the Pennsylvania press talks in a way of which we quote a few illustrations:

The veto is generally sustained by the press of the State.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

The Governor shows that the bill, if approved, would be detrimental to the best interests of the people, and subversive of the true policy of the State. Altogether, the message is a masterly and convincing document.—*Greenville Argus.*

The Governor is entitled to the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth, irrespective of party, for his manly defence of the interests of the people, and for nipping in the bud one of the most gigantic schemes for robbing the Treasury ever attempted in this country.—*Arm strong Republican.*

The Governor's prompt action in thus thwarting the transfer of these bonds will meet with the hearty approval of a large majority of the tax payers of the State.—*Beaver Argus.*

We regard the bill as a gigantic swindle upon the tax payers of the Commonwealth, and a violation of the provisions creating a sinking fund. We protest in the name of honest tax payers against it, and earnestly hope that the Governor will crush it out at once, by vetoing the measure.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

We do not hesitate to affirm that so flagitious a bill could never have gone through on its merits, or without corrupt agencies, and all who voted for it should be held up to public indignation.—*Gettysburg Star.*

### THE BANKS AND THE FUNDING BILL.

From a thoughtful and candid statement of the situation, by a writer in Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* for April, we extract the concluding paragraphs:

"It is not proposed to reduce the interest on any part of the debt whatever, except with the free consent of the holder. The five-twenties now held by the banks, like all the others, are to be paid off at par in gold coin, and the taking of the new bonds is optional with the banks, and not required of them in any case except where they wish to continue this privilege of issuing currency. They can return their currency, or they can retain it. If they retain it, Congress simply claims that an additional tax should be paid for the privilege by reducing the interest on the new bonds which must be deposited as security. Neither is any compact already made to be altered. In each of the Banking Acts hitherto passed, Congress has expressly reserved the right to amend or repeal the laws at pleasure. The banks have accepted their franchise under this reservation, and therefore cannot complain of a want of good faith in the United States, if it should ever be terminated at any time. The valuable franchise of issuing currency, on certain conditions, and so long as the government chooses, was given them; now the government proposes to grant them the further privilege of issuing currency hereafter, on different conditions, for another indefinite period. It fulfills all its obligations to them.

"Upon the other features of the Funding bill we are not now expressing any opinion. We do not even insist that the new bonds proposed by it are at a rate of interest to make banking fairly profitable; very likely they are not, and in that case, if the provision is adopted, it may be found necessary, in turn, to relieve the banks from the present taxation on circulation. But we insist that it is fair and just for the government—that is, the people—to receive some compensation for the valuable franchise of issuing currency, and that this compensation may more properly be in the form of reduced interest on the bonds which secure the currency. And we may add that there are few modes of employing capital in the United States which seem to us to promise so much safety and profit combined, for many years to come, as that of a well-managed National Bank, in a growing region, under the free banking clause of Mr. Sherman's Funding bill, should it become a law."

### Wholesome Advice.

Mr. Robert Gilchrist, now Attorney General of New Jersey, was a Republican until he had a prospect of doing better over the way; and he is still a very fair man and a good citizen. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear him answering the Mayor of Princeton—who had written him inquiring if the blacks must be permitted to vote in New Jersey by virtue of the XVth Amendment—as follows:

"Three questions are made on the XVth Amendment. *First*, Is it in force or legally adopted? *Second*, Does it operate upon late elections? *Third*, Does it destroy old provisions of the Constitution as well as prevent future provisions denying the right to vote on account of color? In my opinion the Judges of Election should treat the matter as a practical one, and answer all these questions in the affirmative, though they may believe, as I do, that unconstitutional force was the means of procuring the ratification of the amendment, and though on this ground it may finally be held by all branches of the Government never to have been in force.

"Nothing but disorder will result if the Judges of Election in any State, by concert, now, answer these questions in the negative. Yet if any Judge thinks these questions should be answered in the negative, and desires to make a case, and thinks he can practically do so by refusing a colored person's vote, he may without moral guilt refuse it, but will undoubtedly subject himself to the penalty of the law (if any there be imposed upon a Judge) for the refusal, and, if the courts decide he is wrong, to a civil suit; and the person elected may, if the votes refused should have defeated him, lose his election. One or two cases in the whole State will be all that can be productive of any good whatever, if it shall be deemed wise to contest the right. As a practical present question of the hour, the right of the colored man to vote, if he is otherwise qualified, should be treated as settled in his favor."

### Taxation of Banks.

Representative Dawes has introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which provides for an amendment of the act of June 3, 1864, "to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," so as to make bank and banking associations under the act subject to taxation for their real estate, franchise, and personal property, excepting United States bonds, by authority of the State in which they are severally located, together with the shares in such banks and banking associations. The bill contains a proviso that the taxes upon such banks and banking associations shall be at no higher rate, and be assessed in the same manner as taxes are assessed on other banks and moneyed institutions subject to taxation, and existing by authority of the State in which such banks and banking institutions are located. The same proviso is made with regard to the shares of the banks. Accompanying the bill is a letter from D. L. Harris, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Harris says that the bank act of June 3, 1864, was adjusted to the peculiar tax system of New York. That system provides that a bank must be regarded as a person, and taxed like any other person for its property simply, or the stock-holders must be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located. It has been ascertained that this system is in conflict with the tax systems of other States, and the object of the bill is to create a uniform system of taxation with regard to the banks, their property, franchise, and shares.

### Usurious Banking.

The Washington *Reporter* says: It seems likely that some of the banking corporations throughout the Common wealth that have been in the habit of poking fun at our Puritanical bank, because its directors were too conscientious to violate the law by charging more than six per cent. interest on loans, will now be compelled to laugh on the other side of their mouths. U. S. District Attorney Swope has received instructions to proceed against a National Bank in Erie for violation of its charter in this regard, and it is understood this will be followed by a general raid against all the banks in the State which loan money at a rate exceeding six per cent. If so, not a solitary institution in the Commonwealth except two has been guilty of this violation of law, so we may expect to see an upheaving in the financial world if the prosecution goes on.

### The Infallibility Dogma.

The Paris *Debats* publishes a letter from Rome, March 21. The writter says:

You may expect to see the Council very shortly adjourned for at least six months. The adversaries of the dogma of infallibility, or of the opportuneness of its definition, are far from being discouraged. Their number, their personal worth, and above all, the proportional majority of Catholics represented by them, gives them a confidence that the proclamation of the dogma will be rendered impossible. I doubt whether the Roman Curia will be deterred by these considerations; the numerical majority will be considered sufficient to affirm the will of the Holy Spirit, and when men believe themselves supported by that powerful auxiliary they are not often disposed to pause in their career.

Gov. Senter does not appear to have accomplished much toward his plan of securing the assistance of United States troops to aid the civil authorities in maintaining order in Tennessee, by his visit to and interview with the Reconstruction Committee. General Butler has sifted the matter pretty carefully, and though favorable at first to granting Senter's request, he finally received some impressions which led him to reverse his opinions, and to decide to let Tennessee alone for the present. Senter was rather puzzled by some of the questions put to him by members of the Reconstruction Committee on Saturday, and has at length got the idea that members have not forgotten his dealings with the Republican party in the last State election, and place no great reliance on the statements of a man who deliberately acted as he did. Several of the members are inclined to the opinion that the assistance of troops may be needed to prevent lawlessness in Tennessee (not always growing out of political reasons, however,) and that if sent there they should be under the exclusive control of their regular officers instead of that of Senter, as is asked.

The story of that ingenious and able woman in Maine, who lost her way one night, while driving through a rain storm, and who, instead of giving up and freezing to death, with her baby, unhitched the horse, overturned the sleigh, crept underneath, and slept comfortably in the buffalo robes till help came, finds an antithetical anecdote concerning a woman in Texas who displayed equal executive ability in a much hotter emergency. The Texas woman lives about a mile from the little town of Waco, and a long distance from neighbors. She discovered her house on fire one day. The woman did not sit down and shriek, as the "girl of the period" might have done. She at once summoned her forces, consisting of one negro man, three ladies and four little children. "Bring water," she said; "saturate every blanket on the place; and here Lewis, take your ax and come with me." A hole was speedily cut through the roof, and while the others brought blankets and water, this woman and her assistant on the outside spread them over the flames. The fire was put out and the house saved.

In the Senate, during the discussion of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, Mr. Thurman made the interesting statement that the grant of land proposed would cover a belt of country one hundred and twenty miles wide, running through two thousand miles, and that the railroad bills now before Congress proposed to give away over four hundred millions of acres of land—a territory greater than that of the thirteen original States.

Gov. Senter does not think it necessary to order a new election, but thinks some action ought to be taken by Congress to defeat the machinations of the Legislature, which has shorn him of all authority to preserve order in the State.

### Florence Nightingale's Short Method with Criminals.

The Springfield *Republican* says: In the discussion now going on everywhere about the expediency of giving long sentences to persons convicted of minor offences, one of the many reasons for increased terms of imprisonment is admirably stated by Florence Nightingale, in a letter to Dr. Wines, of the New York Prison Association. It was written in response to a communication on the proposed International Congress to consider prison discipline:

London, Aug. 16, 1869.

Sir: I need scarcely tell you, I believe, how warmly I feel interested in the perfect success of your project for an International Congress on prison discipline, of which you have done the honor to inform me. I entirely concur in the necessity for such a congress. But I am a woman overwhelmed with business, which never leaves me ten minutes leasure, and with illness which gives me no reprieve. Time and strength are very short with me, and I am afraid, therefore, that any active co-operation of mine is simply impossible.

But I have already published the principle which seems to me to be at the root of treatment of all crimes against property, namely, to cease to board and lodge thieves at the cost of the people they have robbed, and to teach them by practical experience that it is cheaper in actual money value to work than to steal. As far as I have opportunity to judge, the most valuable reformatory education is missed at present, viz., teaching a man that it is dearer to steal than to work—(the only lesson which most thieves are capable of receiving.) If a thief's or a forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount, or more than the amount he had stolen, and repaying the State besides for his sentence out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then, perhaps, learn this lesson, instead of the one now actually taught him, that it is dearer to work than to steal.

Pardon me these few lines, which do not at all express the deep interest I feel in your most important proposition. But it is one which requires so much real thought and labor to carry out that it is impertinent for me, who have, alas! not an atom of either to spare, to write to men like you anything but the shortest expression of that opinion which you have asked from me.

Pray, believe me, Sir,
Ever your faithful servant,
Florence Nightingale.

### Texas Women—Snuff Dipping.

The facts presented below, which are forwarded from Texas by a lady residing there, will not be read with any very pleasurable emotions:

There is as much passion for display and dress, perhaps, as anywhere else; for tight lacing and pinching shoes; for beauty in form and features, but generally the "belle of the village" is regarded, by one from the North, as remarkably plain and unattractive. There is no real beauty here, though this is no fault of nature. I have seen young ladies of twenty, whose features and symmetry of form would make New England ladies the admired of all admirers, who absolutely are repulsive to the lover of true beauty, so expressionless and lifeless are they. This is one of the products of excessive snuff "dipping," to which every native Texan woman is enslaved; go where you will, and this disgusting custom meets you. Young girls of ten years old, a broom of one end of a stick, by chewing, dip it into the family snuff-box—which is of no mean size—restore to its place in one corner of the mouth, then chew and spit, and there is no cessation of this vile practice till the end of life. After continued and careful observation, I am convinced that this wholly forbids beauty existing in a woman indulging in it; the skin is made unnatural, the lips and mouth are injured, and the whole constitution of the woman is undermined. This practice is so universal that there is no attempt at concealment; after each meal the women of the household repair to their "dipping," whoever may be present. On one occasion my hostess sat at the table chewing with consummate zeal upon her old snuff stick, until verily, "for the stomach's sake," I was forced to leave my coffee, corn bread and bacon and visit the horse. This does not lead one to presume much upon the modesty of these Texan women. However, he is likely to be deceived in this; they are over modest than otherwise, unless modesty must necessitate the loss of their "dip;" yet, indeed, some are even modest in this. Let them have their due.

### Eight Hours.

The Utica *Herald* covers a good deal of ground, and does it well, in this brief article:

It was the opinion of Franklin that if every one did his or her share of the necessary work, no one would need to toil over four hours a day. Then, there was comparatively little labor saving machinery in existence. Now, at least half of the work is done by such machinery. Why should toiling millions be compelled to do the more than prison drudgery of ten, twelve, and fourteen hours of work a day for a mere competence? They should not. It is oppression to make them do it. We are therefore glad to see that the legislature is likely to fix eight hours as the length of a day's labor on public works. But this is not enough. Mere legislation cannot settle this question. The working people must strike at the root of the evil. They must do it by co-operation and buying as much as possible of the producer and manufacturer. The class of traders and go-betweens must be vastly reduced. The humbug of foreign commerce must be exploded. Diversified industry must be encouraged, and every man compelled to either do something useful for a living or live on the principal he has accumulated by absorbing the products of others' industry. We have altogether too many exchangers of produce and manufactures. Let us, in every way, encourage home manufactures, and so diversify our industrial pursuits that we shall have to rely only on our home markets. Then, eight hours' work a day, and less, will give us not only the necessaries and comforts, but many of the luxuries of life.

### Five Hundred Innocents Slain.

A grand rat killing match, in which five hundred rats were slain, took place on Monday night in Apollo Hall, Prince street, near Broadway, New York.

Bags full of rats, traps full of rats, and rats by the dozen and half dozen, were let loose in the pit at various times during the evening, and black and tan terriers, Scotch terriers, bull terriers, and curs of mixed breeds, worried, shook, tore, and killed the rats to the intense delight of a motley crowd of thieves, bruisers, gamblers, and blacklegs. A mongoose and a ferret were also let loose on the poor rats, but the mongoose, from whom much was expected, would not touch a rat, to the intense disgust of the cognoscenti. The ferret killed every rat it "went for," and hung so tenaciously on some of the rats that it would not let go when the rats were lifted up by their tails. The entertainment wound up by one hundred and fifty rats being let loose in the pit, all the dogs present being pitched in after them, and many of their masters following. A scene then ensued which beggars description. All present howled like maniacs. The dogs yelped, bit, tore and mangled. The rats joined in a chorus of agonized despair, tearing around the pit and scrambling up the legs of the men. The air was filled with hundreds of dead rats, that were thrown promiscuously among the audience, and when the last rat was killed a hasty retreat was beaten, those foremost getting jammed in the doorway while those in the rear showered clouds of rats upon their heads, backs and shoulders, and thus ended what the bills styled "a grand gayly night."

A gentleman who recently met ex-President Fillmore at a social entertainment, on being struck with his vigorous appearance, was told by Mr. F. that he had taken but one dose of medicine in thirty-seven years, and that was forced upon him unnecessarily. "I atribute my good health," he said, "to the fact of an originally strong constitution, to an education on a farm, and to life-long habits of regularity and temperance. I never smoked or chewed tobacco, I never knew intoxication. Throughout all my public life I maintained the same regular and systematic habits of living to which I had previously been accustomed. I never allowed my usual hours for sleep to be interrupted. The Sabbath I always kept as a day of rest. Besides being a religious duty, it was essential to health. On commencing my Presidential career I found that the Sabbath had frequently been employed by visitors for private interviews with the President. I determined to put an end to the custom, and ordered a doorkeeper to meet all Sunday visitors with an indiscriminate refusal.

### CITY RAILROAD CARS.

Never full, pack 'em in;
Move up fat men; squeeze in thin.
Trunks, valises, boxes, bundles,
Fill up gaps as on she tumbles.
Market baskets without number,
Owners easy, nod in slumber,
Thirty seated, forty standing,
A dozen or more on either landing.
Old man lifts his signal finger:
Car slacks up but not to linger;
He's jerked aboard by sleeve or shoulder,
Shoved inside to sweat and smolder.
Toes are trod on, hats are smashed,
Dresses soiled, hoop skirts crashed.
Thieves are busy, bent on plunder;
Still we ratt'e on like thunder.
Packed together, unwashed bodies,
Bathed in fumes of whisky toddies,
Tobacco, garlic, cheese and lager beer
Perfume the heated atmosphere;
Old boots, pipes, leather and tan,
And if in luck, a "soap fat man."
Ar'nt we jolly? What a blessing!
A horse-car hash, with such a dressing.

### A Fair Bit.

That an increase on the duty levied on any article, says the New York *Tribune*, should diminish the current price of that article, the Free Traders treat as incredible. Yet the Hon. James Brooks—a renegade Protectionist, and therefore bitterer and more unfair than an original Free Trader—in his late anti tariff speech, says:

"An honorable gentleman from Michigan in the XLth Congress (Mr. Driggs) tempted the House to impose a heavy duty upon imported copper, to give a bounty to the copper miners of Lake Superior—and he did it with the belief, I have no doubt, that it would run up the price of the article. My honorable colleague on the Ways and Means from Michigan (Mr. Blair) co-operated with him; but the result has been just the reverse of what the honorable gentleman expected—as in the case of wool. Copper (ingot) in 1868 was 22 cents per pound, by the ingot; and pending the agitation for the bounty increase from 2½ to 5 cents per pound, the price ran up to 24½ and 25 cents; but, after the levy of the 45 per cent., *it ran down soon to 22 and 23 cents, and it is now only 20½ cents per pound.* So that the copper producer of Michigan, instead of reaping the benefit of his increased bounty, has had the article left upon his hands three or four cents less than he might have had, but for the bounty sought for here."

### Tough Fight With a Catamount.

A Maine man describes an encounter with a catamount in Florida. He writes from Jasper, Hamilton county: "I went to a pond one mile and a half from home, and caught a nice mess of fish. As I was leaving for home I heard something walking on the leaves behind me; I turned and saw a large catamount within seven feet of me, and before I could get fairly on my feet (for I was sitting down) he sprang upon the top of my head and cut a large gash in my under lip with his teeth, and scratched my eye with his claw, so that I could not see. I got my knife from my pocket, and dropped it before I could open it. I soon found he was getting the best of the fight, and I jumped into the pond. He then let go of my lip and caught me on the head. I turned over my face and he let go of my head, and bit upon the neck. I put my head under water as long as I could and live, expecting when I rose he would attack me again, but he was gone. I washed my eyes and got one of them so I could see, took a large stick and started for home without molestation. Men started with guns and dogs, and killed him within a quarter of a mile where we had the fight. Thus I had the great consolation of seeing my enemy dead."


FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LOWE'S IMPORTED SODA'S, in ½ pound and pound bars; LOWE, LUBIN'S and RIMMELL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
*Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)*

Remember the place when you wish to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of this secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of a cathartic, but gentle and mild. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the secretive gland, it regulates its action by degrees, and thus effects a speedy remedy for disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The permanently and quietly diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver regulator in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a sensation like the whitlas of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.


AN ORDINANCE granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the consent of said citizens is hereby given to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to use and occupy for the purpose of their railway the streets of the city of Pittsburgh as specified in section 1st of an act approved the 16th day of April, A.D. 1859, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, approved the 29th day of April, A.D. 1859, and the said company is hereby authorized to lay down and keep down rails for a double track through the same, as follows, viz.: Commencing at the present terminus of their track on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue; thence along Smithfield street to Seventh avenue, and along Seventh avenue to Grant street, along Grant street to corner of Washington street, subject to all the conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in said act of incorporation, and subject also to all the terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in an ordinance of August 29th, A. D. 1859 authorizing the said Railway Company to occupy and traverse Smithfield street; Provided, however, that said company commence work within three months from the passage of this ordinance, and finish the same within six months thereafter.

Mr. Burgwin offered as a substitute the following:

Provided, That the Council's of the City of Pittsburgh hereby reserve to themselves the right to grant at any time to any passenger railway company the privilege of using said track hereby authorized to be laid for like purposes, upon payment to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham P. R. W. Co. of a proportionate share of the cost of laying the same; provided, however, that any company to which the right to use said track is granted shall run thereon subject to and in conformity with such reasonable time tables as may be established by the Pittsburgh & Birmingham P. R. W. Co.

Provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of the city to vacate any part of the streets over which the said track shall be laid. apl5


OPENING.
*On FRIDAY, 15th inst.,*
AT THE NEW STORE ROOM OF
KITCHEN & BECCS,
122 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Will be opened the largest and most elegant assortment of French Pattern Bonnets, Hats, and everything in the Millinery line, together with Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Suits and Trimmings in endless variety. apl5:r89



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.
mh30

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET*
mh12

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
mh30
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
REGISTERED BONDS,
having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.
These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.
FOR SALE AT THE
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.
ov9:r63
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
APRIL 1, 1870. H. HIGBY & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods apl v42
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
We are receiving a very handsome assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, which we will sell as low as they were bought before the war. Nice Hunting Case Lever Watches from $38 upwards. Call and examine, before purchasing,
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
JEWELERS,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street. ap5
MATRIMONIAL.—A Gentleman, 28 years of age, of moderate means, temperate habits and good education, desires to correspond with some young ladies with a view to matrimony. All communications strictly confidential. Address S. S. LEE, apl4:r81 GAZETTE office, Pittsburgh.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Dress Goods,
FRESH FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
AT
Prices as Low as can be Found Anywhere.
At 22 Cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
ALL COLORS—A GREAT BARGAINS.
At 25 Cents,
DOUBLE WARP POPLINS,
ALL COLORS—EXTRA WIDE.
NEW SPRING DELAINES,
VERY CHEAP.
New Spring Shawls,
Striped and Fancy Shawls,
Open Centre Shawls.
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
*Ribbons and Flowers.*
Lace Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts,
Hosiery, Gloves and Notions,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaining or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method will be so formed as to form correct panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone, thus preventing the shrinking of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.
He has also purchased the

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lasch, John Floyd.
John M. Murland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jel0:d&w

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my9

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870. }

The upward movement in gold was of but short duration, the market having reacted from 114¾ on Monday to 112¾ to-day, from which it advanced to 112⅞ closing, however, at 112¾. Although there is no cause for any material advance in the immediate future, we mean within a month, yet a temporary sharp advance must be looked for, from the fact that the parties who worked this sudden advance were compelled to keep their gold at high prices and will certainly try to get out as soon as possible. The only chance left them is a sudden demand for gold before the May interest is put on the market, thus causing a sudden rise by the timid bears who sold short at about 114.

Government bonds follow the fluctuations in gold very closely, and had advanced at one two per cent. on Monday with the rise in gold, and declined to-day with gold at 112¾. There is no disposition yet to buy, and sellers are plenty whenever the market advances.

Stocks strong and ready for an advance with gold.

Money more in demand.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 112¾; Silver, 110; Eighty-one's, 114; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 110¼; do. 1865, 111¾; do. 1865, Consols, 104¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 108½; Adams Ex press Company, 60½; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 32½; New York Central, 92¾; Reading, 99¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104¾; Chicago & North Western, 74¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 85¾; Erie, 2[illegible].

| EXCHANGE. | Large | Small. |
|---|---|---|
| London, per £ | 9,55 | 9,55 |
| Paris, per franc | 20 | 26 |
| Berlin, thaler | 82 | 84 |
| Frankfort, florins | 48 | 50 |

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 112¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114; Five-Twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 110¼; do. 1865, 111¾; Ten-Forties, 106½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109¾; do. do. 1867, 109½; do. do. 1868, 109½; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 13, 1870.

Money active and firm at 6@7 on call. Sterling dull and heavy 8¾@8¾. Gold dull and steady, opened at 112¾, fell to 112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrrying rates 7 down to 1 per cent. After closing hours loans made flat. A large amount was withdrawn from the room and loaned in open market to-day. Clearances $86,000,000.

Governments quiet and firm: Coupons of '81, 114¾@114¾; do '62, 111¾@12; do '64, 109¾@109¾; do '65, 109¾@111¾; do new, 9¾@9¾; do '67, 9¾@9¾; do '68, 9¾@10. Ten-Forties, 6¾@6¾. Currency Sixes, 111¾@111¾.

State bonds steady. Missouri's, 92¾; old Tennessee, 57; new do., 53¾; old Virginia's, 69¾; new do., 69; old North Carolina's, 46¾; new do., 22¾.

The Sub Treasury has taken one million Governments at 107 10-100@107 54-100.

Stocks dull but firm. The Directors of the Toledo & Wabash and Lake Shore Roads are so soon to have a special meeting to consider matters connected with the interests of both roads, and it is said there is a strong probability of the Lake Shore Company becoming lessees of the Toledo & Wabash.

Canton, 68½; Cumberland, 30¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 10; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 12¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells, 19¾; American, 38; United States, 42; Pacific Mail 37; New York Central, 92¾; do scrip, 89¾; Erie, 24¾; do preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 143; Reading 99¾; M. Cen., 119¾; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 138½; Pittsburgh, 109¾; Northwestern, 74¾; do preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 104½; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 60¾; do preferred, 74¾; Toledo & Wabash, 47¾; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 75; Alton & Terre Haute, 38; do preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾. Iron Mountain, 43¾.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 17¾.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $81,386,609; currency, $2,321,474; general balance, $84,067,633.

## PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870. }

The oil market was decidedly offish to-day, being offered freely at the figures bid yesterday without finding many buyers. The advices both from the East and Europe were very unfavorable —Antwerp quoted down to 250 francs the lowest point touched there for some time, and prices were also down in Philadelphia and New York. As we remarked yesterday, operators, generally, here, are bearish and have been so for some time past predicting lower prices, and, therefore, the decline today created no surprise, as it was expected. This "bearishness" does not seem to be caused by speculation, as there are but very few speculators in the market at present, but dealers, generally, appear to be impressed with the belief that prices must go lower, and this being the case, they desire to get down to the bottom as rapidly as possible, as it is thought that business will not improve much until this point has been reached.

CRUDE.

There were sellers to-day at a reduction of from an eighth to a quarter, as compared with yesterday, and at the close there did not seem to be many buyers even at the declins. Sales of 1,200 bbls seller 10 days, at 11¾; and 1,000 seller April at 11¾. Lines quoted at 12c, May to July; June to December, 13; seller till July, 11¾; buyer all year, 14 cents.

REFINED.

Sales 1,000 bbls last half May, at 25¾; 1,000 June at 26¾; 1,000 last half April at 25¾. Subsequently, April sold at 25¾; and May at 25⅞. July and August quoted at 27¼@27½; May to December offered at 28¾; and buyer all year at 30.

SECURITY OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Peerless Oil Works 480, on account T Hackett; Stella Oil Works 480, on account Parker & Thompson; Jas Wilkins 160, on account A S Palmer; Jas Wilkins 80, on account Fox & Funk; Jas Wilkins 80, on account Phil's and Boston Pet 320, on account W Bartie; Co A B Mills 160, on account W Bartie; Brilliant Oil Works 1,120, on account Lockhart, F & Co; Star Oil Works 152, on account O C & A R R.

Total ..... 2,952 bbls.

## PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870. }

Trade in general merchandise is fairly active and improving, and our merchants, generally, report that they are getting about as many orders as they can attend to. Some few articles, in consequence of an over supply, are hard to move and weak in prices, and among these may be noted Eggs, Onions and Dried Fruit. Grain is scarce and firm with a continued steady demand and light receipts, though as we have remarked repeatedly recently, the feeling is pretty general that prices are not likely to go much higher. The grocery trade is unusually brisk, particularly Sugars and Coffees, for which the demand has very much improved, as both city and country buyers are taking hold pretty freely. Provisions market, also, is more active and stronger, and prices are higher.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4½; Pearls 9@9½; Pots 7½.

APPLES—Demand rather better, and prices are higher. We now quote at $3 @4¼ per bbl for fair to choice.

BUTTER—To use a common phrase, is getting a "little weak in the knees," and while, as yet, there is no material decline, holders are anxious, in expectation of lower prices. Prime to choice roll is still quoted at 35@40, with but few sales above 38.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2 per bbl, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 15; Hamburg, 15½; factory, 16. Ohio Goshen, 16½@17, and York State Goshen, 17 @18.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is unchanged; 23@23½ for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 25 in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very sluggish, and notwithstanding the reason is pretty well advanced, there is no indication of any material improvement. Apples, 5½@6½; Peaches, 7@8 for quarters and 5½@9½ for halves.

EGGS—In big supply and very dull. Dealers generally were asking 20, but no one appeared to be anxious to pay over 17 @18, and some sales were reported at these figures.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5½ for spring; $5¼@5⅝ for winter, and $7@7⅜ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GROCERIES—Market more active and stronger, particularly Coffees, which compared with last week, have advanced ¼c per pound. The sales of sugar are reported large, as both city and country buyers are laying in summer supplies. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 10½; good, 11¾; prime, 11¾; choice, 12; Cuba, 10@11; Porto Rico, 10¾@12. Refined, A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Extra, C, 12¾; Crushed and Granulated, 14.

MOLASSES—New Crop. New Orleans Molasses, 75@80c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 80: Silver Drips, 68; White Honey, 80; Golden, 60; Lovering, 64. Ocean Spray, 65.

COFFEE—Fair, 19½; Good Rio, 19½@20; Prime, 21¾; Choice, 22.

RICE—Carolina, 7¾c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,60, G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 6¾; Satin Gloss, 11¾c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUIT—In fair demand. Raisins, $4.75 per box; Prunes, 14c; Currants 14¾c; Valencia Raisins, 18c.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 33; Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,40.

HAM AND LARD—10¾c; Shit, $2,75 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 11¾c; "Oakely's," 10c; Rosin, 4 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8c.

CANDLES—Mould, 13c; Star, 22c.

BI CARB SODA—$5 per 100.

FISH—No. 1 Mackrel, $30 per bbl; No 2 do, $19; No. 3 do, $16. Lake Herring $4,25; White Fish, $9,00.

GRAIN—Market here of wheat and we are without sales. Millers quote at $1,12 @1,15, though a choice lot of red would probably bring $1,16 or even $1,17. As there is no ad ance in flour, millers are very loth to pay advance for wheat. Oats firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at 51@53 on wharf and track, and 55 in store. Corn is scarce and firm but not quotably higher—75 for prime car, and 80 for shelled. Rye—dealers are paying 85@90 and furnishing sacks. Barley is scarce, but the demand is only moderate as the malting season is at an end; we continue to quote spring at 85 @90.

HAY—Baled is selling on wharf at $16 @20.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12½.

HOMINY—$6@6¼ per bbl.

HUNGARIAN—2¼@3c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1 28@1,30.

LEATHER—Market steady and prices well sustained at the late decline. Red sole, 31@34; Oak sole, 38@40; calf (city) $1,10@1,25; shoe skirting, 44; oak harness, 40@43; oak skirting, 45@47; oak upper, per foot, 23@27; rough oak, 30@ 37.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Connot be quoted above $1,50, except in a retail way.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—Sales of prime lake shore peach blows in store at 45@48; river potatoes are being sold on wharf at 40.

PROVISIONS—Market firm and a little excited, and prices are higher. Shoulders 12¼ for plain, and 13¾ for sugar cured; ribbed sides 15½; clear sides 17; sugar cured hams 17½@17¾. Dried beef, 20. Lard, 16¾ in tierces, and 17¾ in half bbls and kegs.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¾; do. Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of clover seed at $9½, and timothy at $6. Flaxseed, unchanged at $2,15, and market bare.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1,65@ 1,70, with the usual advance in store.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 1,500 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands. Flour dull and heavy; sales of 5,400 bbls at $4,40@4,50 for superfine State and western, $4,65@5,25 extra State, $4,55@5,35 extra western, $5,10@6 white wheat extra, $4,75@6 R. H. O., $5@5,75 extra St. Louis, $6@8 for good choice do; receipts 5,431 bbls. Rye flour fairly active; sales of 600 bbls at $5,70@6,25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky a shade firmer; sales of 300 bbls western at $1,01½@1,02. Wheat heavy and 1c lower; sales of 75,000 bush at $1,09¾ for No. 2 spring delivered, $1,20@1,22 for winter red and amber western, $1,42 for Indiana, $1,50 white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull, with sales State at 75; barley malt quiet. Receipts corn 10,389 bush, and prices unchanged; new mixed $1,06 @1,08, western $1,08, old do in store $1,11, new yellow western $1,12, new yellow Penna. 93c. Receipts oats 4,128 bush and dull; sales 16,000 bush at 58 for western, Ohio and State 64@68. Rice firm, with sales Carolina at 5¼@6¾c. Coffee dull. Sugar steady; 480 hhds Cuba sold at 9¼ @9¾. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 15 @25 for American. Petroleum firm at 14¾ for crude, refined 26½c. Hay firm at $35, shipping $99, retail $115. Coal at $8,50, shipping and unchanged. Leather dull. Wool quiet; sales 200,000 pounds at 41@53c for domestic fleece; 25@52c for unwashed; 41@42c, pulled. Tuperntine quiet at 42 @43½c. Rosin dull. Copper steady at 31c. Ingot Copper quiet at 19@19¾c. Baltimore and Lake Superior Pig Iron steady at $32,50@35; Scotch $31@34. American bar quiet; $75 for refined. Spelter quiet. Sheet iron dull at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails dull at 4¾@4¾c for cut; 5¾@6c for clinch; 23@29c for horse shoe. Pork steady; sales 1,100 bbls at $27,75 for mess; $21@ 22, prime; $25, prime mess; also 1,750 bbls mess, seller April and May at $27,75 and 250 bbls do. seller twelve months at $20. Beef steady and unchanged; sales 625 bbls. Tierce Beef firm; sales 1200 tcs at $26@28 for prime mess, $28@30 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 180 bbls at $28@33 for new. Cut meats steady; sales 58 pkgs at 10¾@ 12c for shoulders, 14¾@16c for hams. Middles firm; sales 50 bxs Cumberland cut at 13¾c. Lard heavy; sales 380 tcs at 15@15¾c for steam, 16@16¾c for kettle rendered; also 500 tcs steam, seller four months, at 15¾c. Butter steady at 14@ 22c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 16@17c. Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping; shipments of 25,000 bu wheat at 3d per sail and 3¼ per steam; exports for the week—flour 25,573 bbls, wheat 294,351 bu, corn 64 bu, oats 770 bush, pork 2216 bbls, beef 1084 bbls 894 tcs, cut meats 818,842 lbs, lard 905,554 lbs.

*Latest*—Flour closed dull, and slightly in buyers favor. Wheat quiet and heavy, at $1,08@1,09 for No. 2 spring, and $1,19@1,22 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats nominal, at 58c for western. Corn dull, at $1,06@ 1,08 for new mixed western. Pork quiet and steady, with sales of 250 bbls mess, seller May, at $27,75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, with a fair demand. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Eggs quiet at 20½@27c.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Exchange steady. Flour dull $4,25@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat—No 1 quiet at 85c; No. 2 steady 73½@74¾c closing at 74¾c@74½c; this afternoon unsettled 74¾c. Corn quiet, closing at 78¼@78½c for No. 2 and 72c no grade; this afternoon quiet 78½c cash; 80½c seller May for No. 2. Oats firmer; No 2 closed at 38½@38¾c. Rye quiet; No. 2 closed at 72c for regular; 74c fresh receipts. Barley nominal. Highwines dull at 97@98c.

Provisions firmer: closing at $28 for mess pork, 15½c for lard and 10¾@10¾c for dry salted shoulders. Receipts during the past 24 hours: 3981 bbls flour, 19,950 bush wheat, 51,230 bush corn, 8801 bush oats, 327 bush rye, 6646 bush barley, 4320 hogs. Shipments: 3443 bbls flour, 34,350 bush wheat, 16,956 bush corn, 11,506 bush oats, 1500 bush barley, 3109 hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Flour and grain unchanged. Family flour $5,15@ 5,40. Wheat $1,10@1,12. Corn 76@80c. Oats 54@59c. Rye 90@95c. Barley 85c@ $1,05. Cotton dull 21¾c. Tobacco in good demand; sales 349 hhds scarce at $4,90@ $25,25 for trash to prime leaf, and 27 bxs Ohio good leaf at $7,85@14,75. Whiskey dull, closing firm. Provisions firm but quiet. Mess Pork held at $29, but buyers offer $28,75@28,50, and no more. Bulk meats are quiet but firm; shoulders, 11@ 13½c, 14½@15c, with no sales. Bacon is held at 12¾@16½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, but these rates are ¼@¼c above the views of buyers. Lard is held at 16c for city kettle rendered, and 15¾c for steam, but not much offering. Butter dull, and but choice in demand; sales at 31@35c. Eggs dull at 17@18c. There is no change in seed.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Cotton easier at 22¾c. Hemp unchanged. Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn more active and 1@2c higher at 89@93c for mixed and yellow and 72@75c for white. Oats firmer at 53@55c. Barley dull at 82½@$1 for Minnesota spring. Rye easier at 74c. Whiskey steady at $1. Coffee ranges at 19½@22½c. Sugar 9½ @12¾ for choice. Reboiled molasses 72c. Pork stiff at $29½ for original and round lots heavy at $20. Dry salt meats firm at 15c for clear rib packed for round lots; loose shoulders, 10¾c asked and 10¼c offered. Bacon stiff; sales order lots shoulders at 11¾@12c, clear 15¾c and clear sides at 16¾@16¾c.

Cattle firm and active at 4½@7¼c. Hogs steady at 8@9¼c for good to extra.

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Flour quiet; country brands of white double extra sold $5,75@6,25, red double extra $5@5,25, amber double extra $5@5,50, spring double extra $4,25@5,25. Rye flour dull at $4,75@5,50 per barrel. Wheat weak, and held at $1,10@1,11 for No. 1 red, $1,04@1,05 for No. 2 do. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at $1,05@1,10; State nominal at 85c@$1, as to quality. Petroleum: no sales, pot oil being reported held at 23¾@23 for refined, and $5,2) for crude; sales of 100 bbls crude, seller May, at $5,15, and 500 bbls refined, buyer April, at 25½c.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Cotton dull; middling 22c. Flour $5. Wheat $1,05 @1,20. Corn 98c. Rye 90c. Oats 61c. Groceries quiet. Sugar 11½c. Pork $28,50. Bacon 12@16@16½c. Bulk meats 11½@15@15¼c; hams 18¼c. Lard 13½c. Whisky dull and lower at 97@98c. Tobacco—sales 336 hhds at $4,50@7,50 for frozen to sound lugs, $8@25 for low to fancy leaf.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Flour is active and most grades held higher. Wheat active for choice Maryland at $1,40@1,50 Corn steady; white $1 05@1,05, yellow $1,06@1,07. Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye nominal at $1@1,05. Mess pork firm at $28,50@29. Bacon active; 10½@10¾c for clear sides; 16¾c. Shoulders 12¾c. Hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½c. Whisky scarce and in fair demand at $1,01@1,03.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Flour in improved request; spring wheat extra family $5,25@6 25. Wheat dull and dropping: red $1,30. Rye $1,05. Corn dull; yellow $1,07@1,08. Oats dull at 62@64c. Provisions held firm. Whisky lower at $1,03. Mess Pork unchanged.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—Cotton dull and holders asked 22¾c; receipts 873 bales, no exports. Flour $4,50@5. Corn scarce at $1,07. Oats scarce at 68c. Hay firm at $27. Bran scarce at $28. Lard 16¾@ 18c. Pork $29@30. Bacon—Shoulders 12c; sides 17c.

TOLEDO, April 13.—Flour: nothing doing. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; No 1 white Michigan at $1,30, regular $1,28; amber $1,03, No 2 red $1,01, No 3 red 90c. Corn le better and steady; No 1 87c, No 2 86c, yellow 89c. Oats: No 2 50c Clover seed $9,75.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Cotton lower; low middlings 20½c; good ordinary 20c. Bacon; clear sides 15½c; shoulders 12c, hams 15½c. Lard 16¾c. Corn $1. Flour $4@6 for super to family.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak at 81¾c for No. 1; 73¾c, No. 2. Oats steady at 42c for No. 2. Corn and Barley nominal. Rye firm at 76c for No 1 fresh.

DETROIT, April 13.—Wheat quiet; extra $1,26@1,27, No 1 $1,16. Oats steady at 56c. Barley $1,55 per canal. Clover seed $9,75.

### Live Stock Market.

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### Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 13.—There is an improved inquiry for all seasonable goods, and jobbers are doing a pretty fair business at steady rates. The only change of moment to-day is the reduction in Lonsdale cambrics from 12½c to 11c.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNES AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 13.—100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 200 sks barley, Pier, D & Co; 6 sks rags, Godfrey & C; 2 cars ore, Hussey, W & Co; 7 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 10 bdls husks, E Edmond & Son; 10 bxs stones, J F Beckham; 5 bbls vinegar, Kramer, Bohn & Co; 18 piano stools, Mellor & H; 1 lg onions, J Wilson & Son; 19 bdls shovels, Aiwell & L; 7 sks horns, 1 do sacks, B Pflaum; 1 bbl onions, 1 do do sets, Allen K & Co; 4 bbls eggs, H Rea, jr; 1 bx drugs, Harris & Ewing; 2 bdls s iron, J Jones; 1 hf bbl butter, Voigt, M & Co; 50 bxs cheese, Johnson & Colvin; 14 bbls g oil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 10 bales sacks, J S Liggett & Co; 14 bbls c facing, J B Heur; 25 hf bbls herring, Schomaker & L; 50 do do do, Sami Baird; 50 do do do, Haworth & D; 326 bgs oats, McHenry & Hood; 5 tcs lard, J H Parker; 5 bbls eggs, F Baxmyer.

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CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 13—20 pails tobacco, Porterfield Bro; 10 do do, C C Baer; 20 bxs do, J S Dilworth & Co; 5 cases b powder, Rinehart & S; 10 do do, J H Lippincott; 20 do do, E Heinzelman; 15 bxs concentrating, J Braden; 13 do do, W H Kirkpatrick; 2 bxs bacon, Dalzell & T; 378, bushels potatoes, Bruggerman & O; 100 bbls lime, Doyle & Co; 2 chests tools, Kelly & Co; 2 do, Bulmon; 10 bdls s iron, Rinehart & S; 1 Rikin butter, Sellers & V; 3 bdls eggs, P Duff & Son; 9 sks potatoes, H Ridd c; 51 bbls oil, J Spear; 1 box cheese, ¼ chest tea, 1 bbl sugar, W Miller & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Day & Co; 174 bgs corn, Roch & H; 15 bbls beans, Holland & R; 3 do eggs, 1 do d peaches, H Rea Jr; 7 bbls apples, Canfield & Co; 2 bxs mdse, J Davis; 2 tubs cheese, owner; 2 cars pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 4 do do, Nimick & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 13.—3 cars metal, J Moorhead; 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 1 car s iron, Palmer & L; 15 bgs rye, 45 do oats, Blaney & M; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, L J Bianchard; 2 bbls eggs, E Heazleton; 1 do do, Head & M; 1 car lime, H M Henderson; 32 bgs oats, 3 bbls eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & C; 2 bgs oats, Shipton & W; 1 bbl eggs, Paul & G; 1 do do, Schomaker & L; 3 hides, Hammett & Son; 1 do do, Seibert & B; 6 cars railroad iron, care C A Carpenter.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 13.—13 cars metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 2 do c perage, J M Hemphill; 1 do barley, M Weil & Co; 1 do c perage, Ralya & R; 1 bbl oatmeal, W Sedden; 4 bbls eggs, F Owens; 2 do do, S P Armstrong; 1 car lime, J R Holmes; 1 do do, J K Shinn; 66 sks potatoes, A Christy; 9 bbls eggs, 1 do eggs, John Herbert; 3 bbls oatmeal, S Dyer; 12 bxs cheese, J Baldinger.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET Co, April 12.—160 sheep, T Vanvoorhis; 1 bg coffee, Rinehart & S; 9 bdls trees, J L Rhodes; 1,100 feet lumber, Lemon & W; 9 sks wool, Morse, D & Co; 1,750 galls stoneware, P Eller; 8 bbls eggs, F G Craighead; 3 do do, 4 do apples, 13 sks oats, McCracken & G; 23 sks oats, McBane & A; 182 galls stoneware, W D Cooper & Co; 126 do do, John Lanner; 59 bbls whisky, 6 do eggs, A S Carlisle; 15 sks rye, 5 do d fruit, 3 bbls eggs, Stevenson & H; 3 bbls eggs, 10 sks d apples, Johnson & C; 7 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, J S Frank; 10 bbls whisky, Speck & M; 70 bgs oats, Kell & R; 30 bbls whisky, D Shannahan; 2 do do, D Haggerty; 1 do do, J McLaughlin; 8 bales hay, J C Schappe & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 6 sks rags, E H Baird; 57 bbls apples, E N Stephens; 39 do do, 30 bgs potatoes, J McCrubby; 56 bxs w glass, Arbuckles & G Herron; 5 bbls alcohol, 4 bbls bags, B L Fahnestock; 20 tcs hams, J H Parker; 2 do sausage, J P Hanna; 2 bbls oil, Keys one Woolen Mill.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

**Office Rooms for Rent.**

Three fine rooms in GAZETTE Building, second floor, fronting on Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. Marble mantel pieces, water and other conveniences. These rooms are very desirable and will be fitted up to suit parties wishing to occupy them. Apply at Counting Room.

**The Mayor** disposed of twenty-one cases at his morning court yesterday.

**Abraham Lincoln**, the hero, statesman and martyr, died this day five years ago.

**A regular** semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock.

**Pittsburgh Councils** will meet in special session this afternoon to consider the Paid Fire Department matter.

**Proposals** for building the Soldiers' Monument will be received until the 31st of May, the time having been extended.

**Yesterday Alderman** Snare committed to jail for trial Henry Barton for disorderly conduct, Archibald Taylor prosecutor.

**One of the light** fingered gentry relieved a lady of her pocket book last night, on car No. 1, Birmingham Passenger Railway.

**Members of Council** will find the ordinance granting certain privileges to the Birmingham Passenger Railway Co., on our second page.

**Justice Ammon** fined a man, whose name we did not learn, $2.50 yesterday for shooting a wild duck within the limits of the borough on Sunday.

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**Discharged.**—Yesterday afternoon Fire Marshal Butler concluded the investigation in reference to the supposed incendiarysm at Dunlap's machine works on Saturday night last. The young man arrested on suspicion was discharged, the evidence being insufficient to hold him.

**Another.**—The tobacco shops just now seem to be attracting the attention of the Allegheny thieves. Yesterday morning at an early hour the shop of Mr. John Hannan, on East Lane, Fourth ward, Allegheny, was entered, and twenty-five thousand cigars stolen. The thieves went through a window. They have not been discovered yet. If caught, they will be made "smoke" for their robbery.

**Modern Surgery.**—One kind of modern surgery has two exponents in Patrick McNally and James Ford, who threatened yesterday to "split the blood" out of Michael McNally "with a stone." Michael preferred to keep his blood whole and objected to such scientific surgery. Alderman Thomas' police arrested Patrick and James, but they promised not to insist upon the operation and the case was dismissed.

**"Go and See."**—If you want to see a very large, very handsome and very cheap assortment of hats, caps, bonnets, children's suits, trimmings and millinery goods generally, go to the new store of Kitchin & Boggs, 122 Federal street, Allegheny. They have consolidated their stores and now have a mammoth establishment, and by saving the rent of one they are enabled to offer their goods at low figures. Give them a call and know the truth of what we say.

**Caught.**—Yesterday, Annie Purcell made information before Alderman Butler against a draymen well known in the city, charging him with adultery. The offence occurred at a house on Wylie street, and the evidence was of the most positive character. The accused gave bail for trial. The jury, if the witnesses are on hand, will have no difficulty in making up a verdict. The accused has a wife and family residing in Allegheny, and has heretofore occupied a respectable position.

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### Muscular.

The sunshine and breeze yesterday had a tendency to induce men of muscle to exercise it. Such were George Frader and Edward Lane who control the operations of two sets of coopers tools at an oil refinery on Herr's Island. The genial weather had its influence upon them, they had a pleasant conversation, which was terminated rather unpleasantly, by a threat from Edward that he would knock —his dinner out of him. Fearful that he would thus be subjected to a new process of hasty digestion, George withdrew from the shop, and consulted Alderman Taylor, who has numerous cases varying in impending crisis. The Alderman soothed him by issuing a warrant for Edward's arrest.

### Insult and Injury.

The tightness of the times renders collecting little bills anything but an agreeable or light employment. The collectors have their own sorrows. Among them is that of meeting with a refractory debtor, who, instead of paying his bill, orders the collector to vacate the premises, and follows it up with a vigorous exercise of his right pedal, sufficient to convey a forcible hint to any man of ordinary susceptibilities. Henry Wagner had such a pleasant reminiscence yesterday. Adam Newman assisted him. Alderman Bolster has issued a warrant for Adams' arrest.

### Clock Stolen.

In taking possession of our new counting room we put aside a good and faithful, though homely clock, which has been going for the past ten years but never went, for a neat, pretty and valuable time piece. On Sunday evening last some very mean thief entered our counting room while on night duty and was temporarily absent and quietly carried away the new clock and forgot to bring it back. A joking contemporary thinks procrastination must have been the thief of time in this case, but we strongly suspect another party of the theft, and if we can make out a case, will endeavor to get him a little more time than he bargained for in a sentence to the jail or penitentiary. A return of the clock may save somebody trouble.

### A Nut for Mathematicians.

Last week we published the subjoined problem in book keeping, which, although appearing quite simple at first glance, is more difficult to solve than most persons imagine. So for we have received thirty-three answers, only two of which are correct. On Saturday we will publish the correct solution, and in the meanwhile invite answers, promising to duly credit those who correctly solve the question. Here is the problem:

A certain agent was employed by a town to take charge of the police office. Received, on taking charge of the office, $32 17 cash; received, at the same time, $57.54 in liquor; sold liquor during the year, $102 97; paid for liquor during the year, 59.91; received as salary, $25; returned in liquor on leaving office, $31.37. Does the town owe the agent or the agent owe the town? and how much?

### Gaseous—Almost His Last Gas-p.

A singular affair happened at the Merchants' Hotel yesterday morning. Mr. D. J. Martin, from Brandonville, West Virginia, arrived in the city, secured a room at the establishment and retired about two o'clock. He failed to appear at breakfast, and about ten o'clock the chambermaid went to the room to renovate it. She couldn't get in it and a suspicion was at once entertained that something was wrong. The door was broken open, when the gentleman was found lying insensible on the bed. The gas had not been turned off, but apparently blown out. Dr. Rogers, by prompt assistance, succeeded in restoring the man to consciousness. He had no distinct recollection of the affair, but was of the opinion that he blew instead of turning the light out. He will probably recover, but is not yet out of danger. That gaseous experience will be valuable.

### A Contemptible Scoundrel.

It is a bad commentary on Pittsburgh morality and law, that a female can not pass along any of our thoroughfares after dark alone, without meeting with insult. The men or scoundrels who make a practice of loafing on our street corners and whiling away the hours in insulting pedestrians should receive some attention from those who are supposed to be the guardians of the law. Tuesday evening a young lady, Miss Mary Wigan, while passing along Penn street observed a biped of the human species following in her wake. She attempted to avoid him, but after passing into St. Clair street she was approached by the scoundrel and grossly insulted. He then beat a retreat. Yesterday she appeared before Alderman Donaldson and lodged a complaint against the unknown gentleman! giving a description of him which left no doubt on the mind of the magistrate who he was. The officer is on the look out for him.

### Virgin Alley Invaded.

The classic precincts of Virgin alley were again invaded yesterday by a series of unpleasantries between Mary White, Mary Radie and Mrs. B. Gavin. The cause of the row will forever remain a mystery. It was one of those periodical outbursts of feeling for which the happy alley has become famous. It is positively known, however, that Radie and Gavin entered into an alliance offensive and defensive and made a combined attack upon the White. Mrs. Gavin seized her by the hair and beat and abused her. Mary Radie varied the exercise by beating and abusing her and then seizing her by the hair. Altogether, she will need a hair renewer, a box of salve and a few days medical treatment before she can appear as she once was. In the mean time Alderman Neeper has been notified of the affair, which resulted in the arrest of the assailants. Assault and battery is the charge upon which they will have a hearing to day.

## THE COURTS.

### U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.—In the case of the United States vs. Wm. Hartman, indicted for carrying on the business of brewer, at McKeesport, without giving bond; for neglecting to place stamps on the spigot holes of the vessels containing the beer; and, thirdly, for neglecting to cancel such stamps as he did use; a verdict of guilty was rendered, on the first count. A motion was made for a new trial.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Geo. Stickenerger was overruled.

The next case taken up was that of Robert Hanna, who was indicted for selling cigars which were not properly stamped. This case was not finished at adjournment, the jury, however, being out.

### District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—The case of Perchment vs. McKee, previously reported, was resumed, and after the testimony was concluded the case was held over until Thursday morning.

The next case taken up was that of owners of the steamer "Grey Fox" vs. Millingar, McClay & Co. Action to recover for towing. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

194 Brown vs. Seiffert.
101 (o. L.) Darlington.
145 Lewis vs Johnston et ux.
150 Com. vs. Beplar.
157 Welsenberger vs. Kearney's ex'rs.
173 Faber & Co. vs. Pittsburgh, & Conn., Gas, Coal and Coke Co.
179 Craig vs. Birch.
204 Com. vs. Marshall.
205 West Pa. R. R. Co. vs. Robinson et al.
206 Robinson vs. Penna. R. R. Co.

### Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, April 13.—The case of the Central Passenger R. W. Co. vs. Oakland P. R. W. Co. was resumed, and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

81 Dollman vs. Gilmore, Straub & Co.
99 Thomas vs. Stein.
101 Tustin & McKee vs. Reed.
105 Pentz vs. Graff.
107 Board of Health vs. Alamose.
108 Thompson vs. Reiter.
109 Com. use vs. Mertz.
78 Hutchinson vs. Mertz.
110 McClintock vs. Nesbit.
111 Wightman vs. Hare.
63 Fry vs. Czarnicki.
100 McMoth vs. McJunkin.

### Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterett.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wesley B. Dravo, indicted for obtaining $500 under false and fraudulent representations, *et not pros* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Crider, indicted for assault and battery, Mary C. Shenkle prosecutrix, *not pros* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Wilkinson, indicted jointly with John Rosewell for burglary, John A. Frail prosecutor, the defendant was arraigned and plead not guilty. The defendants, it was alleged, entered the house of Dickson Raney and stole a quart of brandy. Rosewell was arrested and tried at the October term, 1867, and a verdict of guilty found against him. Wilkinson could not be found at the time but recently "turned up," and was arrested. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

AFTER THE MAGISTRATES.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Allen, an Alderman of the Twelfth ward, indicted for misdemeanor in office, David Evans prosecutor. It appears that Evans had some dealings with a Mrs. Davis, who called upon the Alderman to have him collect the amount due by her. Suit was entered and a summons issued and placed in the hands of the constable who made return to the effect that defendant Evans was *non est*.

An information was then taken against Evans for obtaining goods, &c., under false pretense, and a warrant issued upon which Evans was arrested, and according to his statement, taken before the Alderman who agreed to go his (Evans') bail for his appearance the next day at four o'clock. That evening Evans, through advice of counsel, called upon the Alderman and demanded a transcript of the proceedings against him, giving him fifty cents to pay for the same. The Alderman took the money and replied to Evans that he did not need a transcript. Evans then left and made information charging Allen with misdemeanor in office.

In the course of the trial the following paper, which we publish on account of its novelty, was produced and alleged to be a copy of the information upon which Evans was arrested:

Commonwealth vs. David Evans. } Pennsylvania, S. S. City of Pittsburgh.

Before me the subscriber, Richard Allen, one of the Aldermen in and for said city, and ex officio Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Allegheny, personally came Swinelan Davis who upon oath administered according to law deposeth and says that at Pittsburgh, twelfth ward in the county of Allegheny on the 16th day of February A. D., 1870, that one David Evans did promise to pay a grocer for groceries if I went security for the payment of the same, when he got his pay on the very first pay day he got his pay and went away and refuses to pay his bill. I ask a warrant for his arrest, and that he be held to answer, and also that he had said a half of cash. I have paid for the coal and I have paid one doller to the grocer on his account.

Copy of the proceedings.

RICHARD ALLEN, [Seal]
Alderman.

The case was submitted to the jury, who were instructed to seal their verdict and return it to Court on Thursday morning.

Court then adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

344 Conn. vs. Patrick Dolan.
322 " Wm. Byerly.
28 " Wm. Cramer.
315 " John Stine.
192 " Wm. Bechtold, 6 cases.
316 " Patrick Costillo 3 cases.
344 " John Frederick, 3 cases.
167 " John McClarren, 3 cases.
171 " Darby Holland, 4 cases.
208 " Wm. Merriman.
22 " James A. McFadden.
323 " Fred. Sullivan.
324 " Henry Sullivan.
325 " Jeremiah Force, et al.

### AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

**Another Day's Proceedings—Ministerial Irregularities—The Aid Society.**

This morning the Convention met at the usual hour, Bishop Brown in the chair. The Committee on the death of Elder Gross made a report recommending next Monday as a suitable time for holding the funeral services.

Rev. W. H. Brown, D. D., of Meadville, made an elaborate report on church extensions. He was followed on the same subject by the Rev. A. J. Phillips, Rev. W. G. Rolf, Rev. Thurston and the Rev. Herley. Bishop Brown closed the discussion with an able address touching forcibly on those that oppose the progress of the church. He advised a positive course to be pursued by the minister who finds himself in such unpleasant relations. While kindly disposed toward all, the Bishop was determined to maintain the proper dignity of the church.

Rev. J. W. Devine was charged with gross immorality by Elder S. T. Jones. The complaint was received and referred to the proper Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference assembled at the usual hour, and was opened with prayer by Dr. Williams.

The case of W. C. West was then taken up. Against this minister N. S. Rolph had made charges. 1st. Maladministration; 2d. Bad management in selling material collected for building a church; 3d. Not paying debts; 4th. Not visiting the sick.

The item under the first specification was to the effect that he had conducted an election for trustees of his church in violation of the regulations of the Book of Discipline. In making his defence, Rev. Mr. West called up a number of witnesses who testified that the election was regular. A greater part of the afternoon had been spent in considering this item, when a motion was made to relieve the accused from the first charge. Pending action Conference adjourned.

The annual meeting of the Preachers' Aid Society was then held. An election for officers of this organization for 1870 resulted in the choice of Rev. W. H. Hunter as President, Rev. J. W. Asbury as Secretary, and Rev. D. E. Asbury as Treasurer.

### Amusements

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Elise Holt, the charming burlesque actress, assisted by Mr. Harry Wall, is drawing large audiences at the Opera House this week An amusing burlesque entitled "Lucretia Borgia, M. D" was presented last evening, and will be presented again to-night.

ART GALLERY.—The Art Gallery was largely attended yesterday. As it becomes known the visitors increase in number. One visit is not enough, however. Days might be spent in the most enjoyable manner in examining the paintings. The Gallery is open from eight in the morning until ten at night. Lovers of the beautiful in art should not miss this opportunity.

## THE JUBILEE.

**Meeting Last Night—Where the Grand Meeting Will be Held—Financial Affairs Promising—Mr. Ware on the Stand.**

Last evening the various committees engaged in the preparations for the Jubilee, in honor of the Fifteenth amendment ratification, assembled in joint session in the Colored School-house on Miller street, Eleventh ward. There was a very full attendance, all parts of the county being represented. Mr. Alfred Hawkins presided, Mr. Richard Hall acting as Secretary.

The reports from the various subcommittees were received showing all things to be moving forward auspiciously.

The report from the Finance Committees exhibited a handsome aggregate balance and liberality from all quarters.

Final arrangements were made for the reception of delegations from other cities and towns, and committees appointed to procure passes and make arrangements for railroad facilities.

Mr. Pulpress reported that City Hall could not be obtained for the meeting on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration. Councils had granted the free use of the hall several weeks ago, but as the day could not then be designated, as it was not determined upon, delay ensued, and in the meantime it was rented to the Managers of the Mercy Hospital Fair from the 20th instant to the 7th of May. As all the arrangements had been made for floral decorations of the hall, and as cards, circulars and advertisemens had been issued announcing the opening of the Fair, the managers could not postpone a week without subjecting them to serious loss and embarrassment. Of this fact the Committee were perfectly satisfied although disappointed. They then endeavored to secure the Allegheny Rink but found that it too was engaged.

The report was accepted, and on motion it was resolved to halt the procession in its transit through Allegheny and hold the grand ratification meeting in the Diamond.

Messrs. Pulpress, Brown and Robert Jackson were appointed a committee to secure from the city authorities privilege to erect speaker's stand on the ground.

Mr. S. A. Neal then presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Honorable Secretary of War, Hon. James S. Negley, Gen. Whitely, of the Allegheny Arsenal, Capt. Ramsey, Chief of Ordnance, and the Sergeant and soldiers in charge of a section of artillery which fired one hundred guns in honor of the ratification of the 15th Amendment on Saturday, April 2nd, deserve our unqualified respect and gratitude; Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this joint meeting of the several Committees representing the colored people of Allegheny county, extend to these gentlemen our warmest thanks for the kind deeds done in honor of our enfranchisement.

*Resolved*, That James Owens, T. H. Jackson, Wm. Miller, Rev. John Terry, and Chas. Beatty deserve our best regards for the prompt and efficient manner in which they did their duty in obtaining orders from the War Department at Washington, for the firing of guns.

Adopted.

INTERVIEWED AGAIN.

The Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to "interview," Mr. George D. Wilkinson in relation to his "interview" with a *Leader* reporter, stated they had waited upon the gentleman who expressed a willingness to explain himself to the Committee.

Mr. Ware being present, was called upon to speak. He responded by taking out a copy of the *Leader* and examining in detail the statements imputed to him. He acknowledged that he had given utterance to some of the sentiments, but insisted that the reporter had misrepresented his meaning—"had sort o dressed it up." He avowed his allegiance to Republican principles, and avowed his determination to stand by the party, He was in full sympathy with his people in reference to their enfranchisement.

The gentleman continued at great length, and closed evidently with the satisfaction of his audience, who greeted him with applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

### SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

**Special Meeting—Election of Borough Officers—Committees Appointed.**

A special meeting of the South Pittsburgh Council was held on Tuesday evening.

Members present—Messrs. Humphries, Sheargold, Brown, Haines, Kim and Williams.

In the absence of the Burgess Mr. Humphries was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Humphries, Burgess, who also administered the oath of office to Messrs. J. D. Williams and Henry Moorhead, the newly elected Councilmen.

Bills to the amount of $388 51 were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the same.

Mr. Haines, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to secure a hose carriage, reported that the cost of a first class carriage would be $600, and of double hose $1 per foot. Hose $1.50 per foot, and that the house would cost $1,500 exclusive of the lot, which had not yet been selected by the Committee. The entire cost of a Fire Department, such as was desired, would be between three and four thousand dollars.

On motion, the report was accepted and the Committee continued.

Mr. Haines, chairman of a special committee appointed to ascertain what amount was due from the borough for rent and other outlays of persons in Council chamber, reported that it would amount to $50 per annum for the last four years, making in all $200 due. Report approved and a warrant ordered to be drawn for the amount.

The Committee on Streets reported adversely to the claim of Mr. Robert Glasgow for the construction of a board walk, and also to Mr. O. A. Barrett's claim for constructing a drain on Second street. Report accepted.

On motion it was resolved to go into an election for borough officers, with the following result:

Clerk of Council—W. H. Barker, Esq.
High Constable—John Stemler.
Street Commissioner—Wm. Richards.
Lamp Lighter—James Campbell.
*Treasurer*—Joseph S. Stewart.
*Collector*—Wm. Gough.

The election of Solicitor, Regulator and official paper, was postponed until next meeting.

The Clerk read a communication from B. F. Jones, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, asking for the right of way through Second street through the borough. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Burgess announced the following committees for the ensuing year:

*Finance*—Messrs Moorhead, chairman, Williams and Kim.

*Streets*—Messrs. Sheargold, chairman, Moorhead and Brown.

*Gas and Water*—Messrs. Williams, chairman, Moorhead and Haines.

*Sanitary*—Messrs. Haines, chairman, Kim and Brown.

*Fire Engines and Hose*—Messrs. Sheargold, chairman, Kim and Williams.

On motion adjourned to meet again next Tuesday night.

### A Precious Pair.

The lock-up last night contained two of the youngest prisoners who have ever become acquainted with the roaches and "small fry" enclosed within its hospitable walls. They were bare headed, without shoes and, of course, stockings dirty faced, chubby, and about six or eight years of age respectively. Upon the Captain's docket they figured as James and David Ganon, in connection with a charge of robbery. About seven o'clock officer Patterson, while patroling his beat in the Diamond, observed the little fellows walking along in a suspicious manner. One of them carried a bundle almost as large as himself. Upon investigating the officer found this to be the till of a butcher's stand, containing money and papers, and evidently stolen. The answers to his question satisfied him they had been engaged in depredations, and he accordingly escorted them to the lockup. They gave their names as stated and said they resided on Diamond alley. The arrest seemed not to disconcert them in the least, and was taken with a nonchalance worthy the oldest offenders.

The till which had been stolen contained between five and six dollars, together with a miscellaneous assortment of account books, story papers, old bills and memorandas. From the account book the till appeared to belong to stall No. 6, Monie and Lampas. It was taken charge of until this morning, when the boys will be disposed of.

**Duquesne Way Property for Capitalists and Manufacturers.**—That desirable property at corner of Duquesne Way and Fifth street will be sold at McIlvaine's Auction Rooms, next Tuesday evening, either as a whole or in lots of 20 feet front each. This is one of the most commanding situations for manufacturing or other business, and an inviting opportunity for capitalists. See auction advertisement.

### Duty and Interest the Same.

The man who neglects to provide for his own household is worse than an infidel. So saith the Scripture. The great advantage of life insurance has within a few years been made evident to the American people. Its wisdom has been exemplified in numerous cases in our own community. Very many families in our midst are living in the enjoyment of a handsome competency who would be in great straights or dependent on alms but for the provident forecast of the deceased head of the family in securing by life policies the reversion to his family, at his death, of a sum sufficient for its comfortable maintenance. None of the various life insurance companies or agencies for this city has been more appreciated or stands higher in the well deserved confidence of our citizens than *The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company*, of Newark, N. J., whose General Agent for Pennsylvania, S. M. Loveridge, Esq., has resided for several years among us, and by his gentle manners, his high moral integrity and his thorough knowledge of the business, has gained the respect and confidence of our citizens. We have held much business intercourse with Mr. Loveridge and his assistants, through whom and the official statements of the Company we have become familiar with the condition and character of the great institution which they represent. Its immense accumulation of assetts, $19,345,640; the enormous dividends returned to its members, $11,189,389; the amazing extent of its insurances, $130,000,000, in the numerous 40,000 members, which it is considered that from its small beginning in 1845, it has grown up to the magnitude represented by the above figures, we have irrefragible evidence of its wise and judicious management, and of the wide spread influence it exercises wherever known. In the land, the *Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company* is known, not only as one of the largest, richest and safest, but also for the invariable, high toned integrity and promptitude in adjusting and paying all its losses, which, in the twenty-five years of its operations, have reached an aggregate of $8,264,615. Good readers, ponder this great and significant fact, more than eight and a quarter millions now enjoyed by families which, but for the provident forecast of the husband and father, taken from them by death, might be suffering the pangs of indigence and want. We happen to know that since the incoming of the present year $2,000 have been paid by this company to the families of deceased members in this county, and we learn the painful fact that owing to recent deaths $20,000 more would have been payable if the parties had not improvidently neglected to renew their policies.

We commend to all our readers the subject of Life Insurance as every way entitled to their favorable consideration as a duty, like our religion, that should not be deferred to a more convenient season, but demands, and should receive immediate attention. We commend them also to the card of the "*Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company*" as a *multum in parvo* of facts of special significance, calculated to remove all doubts as to where they may go for protection, and find and know that they have found the right place when they find the offices of that company now permanently established in the spacious apartments on the second floor over the banking house of J. T. Brady & Co., at the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, we have thus named the Company and the place; the convenient place, the perfectly safe and reliable Company. We have only to add that *now* is the time to insure your life for the sake of your family, *now*, not by and by, next month or next year, death is certain, life is uncertain, it is a duty to insure and *now* is the time to discharge this duty.

### Fearful.

Among the juvenile population of the Twelfth ward, one little Eddy Conness, rejoicing in the weight of some ten years, occupies a prominent position. Eddy owns his mother's "own boy." Nothing remarkable in that. Nobody thought he was her little girl. She dotes on him, sometimes with candy and sometimes with birch of a slender and pliant nature. Imagine her consternation, then, yesterday, when she heard a wile cry that Eddy was in the lots of Mrs. Jane Wilson that he was "a brat," and that she would "yet knock his brains out." Some people wouldn't have thought of that; but Eddy couldn't live without them, and besides, he seems to seem to; they never exhibit any evidence of the possession of such a useful appendage to their component parts. Eddy's mother was wrathy. She, in her own language, Mrs. Wilson didn't like her way of stating the case. She positively and forcibly maintained a different view. As a consequence Mrs. Conness hasn't as large a chignon, natural or artificial, as she had. The interview between the two ladies formed the basis of two informations before Alderman Taylor yesterday, one for surety of the peace, another for assault and battery, Mrs. Conness prosecutrix in both cases, with Mrs. Wilson as defendant.

The magistrate has issued the necessary papers toward an investigation and settlement of matters.

### Mr. Kerr and the School Fund.

PITTSBURGH, April 13, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE—I see by to day's papers that Mr. Craig, a member of the Central Board of Education, asserted that as far as he could learn the bill which said Board had sent to me to present in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, had never been read in place by me. In justice to myself, I am constrained to say that I *did* present this bill soon after it was sent to me. It was referred to the Committee on Education, of which I was a member, and on my solicitation was reported from said Committee. It was on the Speaker's table and about to be reached on the 4th inst. when the House adjourned. This was the earliest day it could be considered, and the only one, as every House bill has to be in the Senate three full days before that body can act upon it. This bill, with many others, failed for want of time. I gave it that consideration I gave to every other bill my constituents did me the honor to entrust me with.

JOHN H. KERR.

### Larceny.

H. H. Schulte made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging William West with larceny. Schulte is the proprietor of a gun shop on Tenth street, where, it is alleged, West called and stated that he wanted to purchase a gun. Mr. S. was engaged at the time, and directed West to go to the rack and examine the guns. He did so, and in a few moments left, saying he could not find one to suit him.